New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV....NO. 950. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1854. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES. [illegible]

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA. A Weekly Newspaper of Eight Pages, of Forty-Eight columns, made up expressly for circulating in California, Oregon and the Sandwich Islands, and containing only news of interest to readers in those sections of the country, is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration and San Juan Affair—The Canadian Provinces and the Reciprocity Treaty.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

There is not one word of truth in the *Tribune's* story about a Naval force going to San Juan to make a demonstration against the British Protectorate, by saluting the Nicaraguan flag. As I have heretofore advised you, Minister WHEELER, our commercial agent, FABIUS; Captain Hollins, and others, have been conferring with the Administration on Greytown affairs.

Steamer Princeton, of the home squadron, will take Mr. WHEELER and family out, if found reliable on the trip she is now making from New York to Norfolk, and her accommodations found sufficient. If not, the *Columbia* will probably go in her place. Mr. FABIUS is also to go out to take testimony, relative to the bombardment and the amount of damage. The vessel will only remain while he is engaged in this duty. No other Naval operation in that quarter is even talked of thus far.

Attorney-General DRUMMOND, of Canada, is here endeavoring to get the Administration to put the Reciprocity Treaty immediately into effect, as between us and Canada, without waiting the action of the other Provinces. Mr. PERLY arrived to-night on the same business, on behalf of Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick. Governor-General HEAD is also expected.

The President and Cabinet have considered the subject and will decide that they have no power to carry out reciprocity until all the Provinces, except New-Foundland, have acquiesced in its provisions by specific legislation. Our Government, however, of course cannot recognize the agents of the Provinces as official persons in the transaction. We deal only with the sovereign of Great Britain.

SAMUEL D. LACOMPTE, of Maryland, has been appointed Chief Justice of Kansas, vice MADISON BROWN, of Maryland, resigned.

A Strange Freak of an Old Man—Erection of a House on Providence and Worcester Railroad Track.

PROVIDENCE, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

Quite an excitement was created here to-day, in consequence of a strange freak of an old man named LYMAN HAWES. The track of the Providence and Worcester Railroad runs through land which formerly belonged to him, and the price of this land had been assessed by commissioners at a valuation which he refused to accept. To-day he placed a small house, erected by himself, upon both tracks, in which he put several kegs which he said contained powder, and then fastened himself inside, by nailing up every entrance to it.

The Boston and Providence train, and the Providence and Worcester train were, as they came along, brought to a stand still, by the obstruction and detained for nearly two hours. The old fellow swore that if they attempted to run the engine through the house that he would fire the powder and blow everything around him to atoms. After a long delay, during which the crowd increased to over a thousand people, the North Providence and the Providence Police arrived, when they fell to work and with well-directed blows, soon smashed the doors of the house in, and then seized the old man. It was with difficulty at first that the crowd could be kept from injuring him. He was hurried away to jail. The crowd then attacked the house and soon made a complete wreck of it. About half a keg of powder was found.

Acceptance of General Henry Wilson of the Nomination for Governor of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

General HENRY WILSON has written a letter, accepting his nomination for Governor by the late Republican Convention at Worcester. He says:

"I gratefully accept the nomination thus tendered me by gentlemen, who, disregarding previous party ties, have united in order to meet the issues which the Slavery propagandists have imposed upon the American people."

In relation to the resolutions of the Convention he says:

"If elected Governor of Massachusetts, I shall deem it my duty to see that the laws for the protection of the personal liberty of the people are enforced at all hazards."

He approves of the present Liquor law, with whatever modifications experience shall prove necessary.

Relief for the Sufferers at Savannah.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

A meeting was held in this city, yesterday, to raise money for the relief of the sick and destitute at Savannah. Hon. WM. APPLETON was chosen Chairman, J. AMORY DAVIS Secretary, and J. INGERSOLL BOWDITCH Treasurer. A Committee of twelve was appointed to solicit subscriptions.

Know-Nothing Victory in Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Tuesday Oct. 3.

The election to-day for Inspector, at the general election, and for Assessor for the City, resulted in the Know-Nothing candidates being elected by large majorities.

Session of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

The Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church commenced its session in St. John's Church, in this City, this afternoon. The attendance was good, considering the unfavorable state of weather.

Bishops BROWNELL, BURGESS, CHASE, DOANE, HAWKS, SOUTHGATE, WHITTINGHAM, and WILLIAMS, and Rev. Drs. POTTER and CLARK, the Bishops elect, are in attendance. Bishop BROWNELL took the Chair.

The afternoon was occupied in reading the several reports. In the evening, the annual sermon was delivered by Rev. SAMUEL COOK, of New-York.

Foul Play.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

The body of ALVIN [illegible], who has been missing since Thursday last, was found in the Oswego River this morning, and shows evident marks of violence. The physicians at the Coroner's inquest swear that his death was not caused by drowning. The evidence goes to show that he must have been murdered, and then thrown into the river.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 3.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived here from New-York on Sunday.

The Turf.

The match for $2,000 between *Highland Maid* and *Ed. Eddy*, which was announced to take place on the Centreville Course, L. I., did not come off, it having been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, until the first fair day. To-morrow *Mac* and *Flora Temple* contend for $2,000 on the Union Course. The [illegible] is best three in five in harness.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

EUROPEAN INFLUENCE IN AMERICA:

Considered Historically and Practically.

BY REV. SAMUEL OSGOOD.

The regular monthly meetings of the New-York Historical Society were resumed at the University last evening.

The principal business of the evening was the reading of a paper by Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, of this City, on the subject of "European Influence in America, considered Historically and Practically." The general interest manifested in the proceedings was evinced by the presence of an unusually large audience.

We give a very full report of Mr. OSGOOD's remarks.

Never (said Mr. OSGOOD) during the three centuries and a half since COLUMBUS returned to Spain with the startling tidings that a New World had been discovered, have the thoughts of Europe and America been so intent upon each other as now. Every man, every boy, has become a cosmopolite, and in trying to weigh the hemispheres against each other in the scales of his judgment. Without being conscious of any partisan prejudices, without claiming aught of the statesman's sagacity, or presuming, as so many do, to a prophet's vision, Mr. OSGOOD proposed to give some illustrations of the aspects of America and Europe at the beginning of our Colonization, and at the present time. His wish was to exhibit in some manner, however imperfect, the Providential Relations of the New World to the Old, and especially to illustrate the present European influences at work in the United States. He took as his starting-point the Colonizing of New-England; alike from the familiarity and the significance of that fact, as well as from its close relations with the history of this State. He held that, more than any others, the founders of New-England bore to *the New World the power that was to react upon the* Old World, and control the Eastern hemisphere by intervention of the Western. In the great antagonism between the North and South of Europe, victory leaned to the standard of the freer combatants, although it was not secured for them without other influences quite independent of the principles at stake. Beset on one side by France, whose Prime Minister RICHELIEU cared only for his own power; assailed on the other side by the Turks, already masters of much of Hungary, the Austrians gave up their crusade against the Protestant States, and the Peace of Westphalia closed the thirty years' war in 1648. This great struggle the Pilgrims left behind them, ignorant, probably, of its significance, yet called in their new home to build up an Empire destined to intervene mightily in that struggle between Absolutism and Freedom in its final adjustment.

Starting from that point of time, let us trace up to the present year some of the providential relations of America, especially our part of it to Europe. Begin, (said Mr. OSGOOD,) with the most obvious aspect of the subject, and consider the relations of the very soil of America to Europe. Our country long waited for the race able to use its domain. Says GUYOT, "America looks towards the Old World; all its slopes and its long plains slant to the Atlantic, towards Europe. It seems to wait with open and eager arms the beneficent influence of the man of the Old World. No barrier opposes his progress; the Andes and the Rocky Mountains banished to the other shore of the Continent, will place no obstacle in his path." Thus invited by the very inclination of the land, the European came and took possession of the soil which the red man knew not how to use. What has been the result of the possession? Evil, perhaps, for the red man, but not evil for the human race. The wilderness has become a garden. Who can measure the harvests now gathered from seed brought from Europe—the sugar-cane, the coffee, the cotton, the spices, the breadstuffs? Who can estimate the influence of the domestic animals that came hither with the Colonists and stand in such connection with our wealth and enjoyment—such as the swine, the ox, the sheep, the horse? Let the boundless prospect of thriving farms and plentiful homes illustrate God's providence in bringing the European to America. Compare WINSLOW's account of the first New-England harvest with our last returns, scanty though they are called, because only sufficient for 30 millions, and the simple fact rises into grandeur, and the figures are rhetorical enough without stretching their plain arithmetic.

Consider the relation of America to the races of Europe. Our country, we at once see, has been singularly favored in the blood of its chief founders, and in the remarkable balance between the conflicting elements of subsequent migrations.

There has been quite a war of words of late about *preeminence of race*, and the terms Celt and Anglo-Saxon have threatened to be the rallying cry of a very noisy feud, while it is very clear that conflicts of rival races have been, and still are one of the main sources of national ruin in other lands. Let us rejoice, then, that while the best blood of the strongest race in Europe *predominates here*, there is such a Providential balance of elements that no one European caste can tyrannize over another.

Do any ask what is meant by the strongest race in Europe? we reply that we care very little about the words most frequent upon the lips of disputants upon this subject, and are convinced that there is a great deal of folly in the Anglo-Saxon and the Celtic self-glorification. The Anglo-Saxon is merely one tribe of the great race of the Caucasian family to which our people belong. As known in Europe, the Caucasian family had three great branches: the Celtic, the Teutonic, and the Slavonic. Of these three branches the most efficient in modern history have been the Teutonic, and those with whom its blood has been most freely mingled. Now it is clear that the chief portion of our American people came from the Teutonic stock, whether as in the case of New-England, Virginia, and Maryland; that stock went first from Northern Europe to England, and thence to America, and so became Anglo-Saxon; or, as in the case of New-York, New-Jersey, and Pennsylvania, it remained in Continental Europe until transplanted hither in *the Dutch and Germans*. Call the majority of your people Anglo-Teutonic, Anglo-Gothic, Anglo-Germanic, or Anglo-Saxon—no matter, if we only know what the terms mean, and designate by them the descendants of Northern Europeans, who came to America in the track of the English Colonies and language.

Two great classes of men appear in history—the one class impulsive, impassioned, tending strongly to a sensuous ritual and a centralized priesthood and empire; more ready to persuade than to reason; to venture than to persevere; yet full of generous feeling, and by very temperament, electric and eloquent;—the other class self-poised, deliberate, jealous of priesthoods and despotisms, calculating the end carefully, and slow to yield an inch of their own ground; at once cautious and courageous; fond of comfort, yet readier to starve than beg; suspicious of mere sentiment, and more prone to deeds than words. Of the former class the Celt is the most characteristic specimen, whether full-blooded, as in most of Ireland, or in the Scotch Highlands, or modified by other races, as in France, Spain and Italy. Of the latter class, the Anglo-Teuton, or the Anglo-Saxon, if we must retain a common but incorrect word, is the most conspicuous specimen that we can choose from the great Teutonic or Germanic family, to which he belongs. It is he who has given our country most of its character and institutions. The Frenchman on the north, with his volatile nature; the Spaniard at the South, with his stern, impassioned zeal, were not to rule, and the destinies of North America were to be decided, chiefly by the race that founded Jamestown and Plymouth, and gave language and law to our land.

But mark the interesting fact. Although the Anglo-Saxon was the most conspicuous race, its people have been so various in position and history in our country, as to prevent them playing the tyrant over others by too close consolidation, and thus America had their energy without their domination. They have been balanced also by other branches of the Teutonic family, like the Swedes, Danes, Norwegians, Germans, and Dutch, who at once confine their general tendencies and check their pride.

There was room for the other great family—room for the Celt of every clime, and Ireland, with other nations of a similar pulse and creed, has poured her millions upon our shores, who have found freedom and plenty here. Her people have done a great work for us, and carried through enterprises else almost impossible. There is a Providential aspect of their relation to America and of the tendencies, old and recent, which balance their influence. They represent the religion once sovereign in Christendom, and thus hold up for our careful study and practical scrutiny the whole genius and history of ages past, which now stands before us embodied in our robes and colleges whose cross rises on every side among our academic halls and City spires. The young restless heart of the nation is thus confronted and rebuked by the stern rule of Hildebrand, and the new science of Yale and Harvard is startled as by the spectre of the old Iona called from her sepulchral sleep in mouldering cells. The Celt brings hither a Church destined to teach the Protestant American many a lesson, while it must require a very partial vision to see any prospect of any change in the general tendencies of a nation in its history and progress so indomitably Protestant, thank God, as ours. Well is it that the Celt here has freedom of worship, and that the [illegible] hands and some of the lessons of his Church; some of its lessons to teach the worth of the divine life and to point out the curse of its spiritual despots. Well is it, too, that the Celt is saved the temptation sometimes so fatal to his race, and that here, he cannot if he would take from others the freedom of worship not easily found where his creed prevails. He cannot succeed in breaking down our liberty, much as he may be strengthened by the hordes of pro-slavery propagandists who are trying to make a coalition between friendly absolutism and slavery.

So then we remark a providential balance between the races that make up the American nation. A closer view reveals to us some interesting aspects of the two classes who followed the Anglo-Saxon to America—the Irish and the German. The Irishman, so closely the Anglo Saxon's neighbor originally, and the German so nearly his kinsman by common Teutonic blood. The Irishman, so im*pulsive as to be sometimes a troublesome citizen, is kept often within* a somewhat wholesome control by Church influences, and his impassioned nature is trained to a conservative order, which promises to act as a powerful check upon the erosive Socialism and Red Republicanism which are invading us through recent migrations from the European continent. There is something remarkable in the balance between the Irish and German immigration, each of which now counts millions on our shores. The German brings to us in the best instances great learning, warm social feelings, and domestic refinement, yet in far too many cases he is less favorably represented, and the last quarter or half a million that have come over, seem infected with the wildest radicalism. Many of their two or three hundred newspapers are gross and incorrect in the extreme. Yet of our American Germany, as a whole, we must say, that it is a great blessing to us, enlarging our wealth by its decided agricultural taste, confirming our freedom by its decided Protestant tendency, balancing the Celtic immigration by its intellectual independence and habitual pursuits, and promising at last to learn the thrift and quicken the artistic taste and social feeling of the Anglo Saxon.

Now take all these circumstances together, and we have certainly a most interesting view of the European races in America. There is room for them all, and they are so placed as to be natural help and balances.

The true course to be observed toward foreigners among us, should be at once very decided and very enlarged. They have the same right to come here as the first Colonists had, but they have no right to overturn or endanger the established institutions of our land; whether by a civilized priesthood, or by a disintegrating radicalism. Let a fair daylight shine upon them, and they will be seen as they are, and be made to take their right places. Common sense and common patriotism are better safeguards than any secret societies; and the plain facts of the last Census have done more to check the impudence of foreign propagandists and their abettors, than any mysterious cabals. The foreign element, if fairly understood, is not dangerous, constituting as it does but eleven per cent. of our whole free population; and if we add to this proportion of residents of foreign birth, all direct immigrants, the probable number of descendants of immigrants, the proportion will not be doubled. It will be seen how wild the common estimate of our foreign population has been. A little upward of 2,000,000 is the whole number of born foreigners, and little upwards of 4,600,000 the whole number of foreigners and their descendants from 1790 to 1850. VON RAUMER, some years ago estimated the German element at 4,000,000 or 5,000,000, and a popular lecturer with a Hibernian tongue estimated the born Irish at 3,000,000, and their descendants at 4,500,000.

In preventing a strife of races, we cannot but allude to the patriotism of a class of citizens renowned in our Revolutionary annals for their devotion. The women of America seem disposed to mediate between conflicting tribes, and an important corner of every newspaper records some proofs that their interposition has been effectual. Not exactly conforming to the current notion of non-intervention, they are intervening in the domestic affairs of all nations and races; and thus, and in other congenial ways, doing quite as much for their country as if, in sack and pantaloons, they were elbowing their way to the ballot-box.

If any exception is to be made in regard to the prospect of a friendly union of races on this continent, it must be made in respect to the one race that so often confirms and preserves its exclusive nationality by its exclusive religion, and keeps the unity of the Celtic blood by allegiance to the Romish pontiff. As to the Irish Catholic, it is enough for us to leave him to himself and to the peaceful enjoyment of his own creed. The sooner he is let alone and obliged to let others alone, the better for him and for us. Simple justice is the strongest rebuke to his frequent presumption. The general feeling seems to be that we have too long been bamboozled and browbeaten by the braggadocio of foreign ruffians, reinforced by our own pot-house politicians. Give both classes the place fairly belonging to them from their number, intelligence and character—and simple justice will be their most thorough discomfiture, no matter whether an Archbishop in his mitre or a rowdy in a "Wide-awake" may head the mingled horde.

The coming of the European to the New-World is the chief event since the rise of the Christian religion. Thence came the union of the hemispheres so beautifully indicated by the poet among geographers. America, lithe and graceful, a woman in form, stood guarded by her twin oceans, and far off and unknown to her was Europe, the Continent, square and solid like the figure of man. In God's own time, the ocean gates were passed, the European won America for his bride, the winds of Heaven in deepest tones and gentlest whispers chaunted the marriage hymn, and the people sprung from the union bears the Old *as well as New-World hope in its keeping*.

The consideration of the institutions established here by the Europeans. This is of course a vast subject, and needs to be viewed now but from a single point. This is the simple story. Our ancestors came from Europe to find a home on these shores, and brought with them the essential principles of free government. They kept their faith and confirmed and enlarged their civil rights. Without any common theory, from their own spirit, and under the pressure of circumstances, they grew into a nation. To understand our Government, we must not begin with the central power and go down to the homes of the people, but we must begin with the households and neighborhoods and go up to the central power.

On common ground and under common influences, the various branches of our Government grew into harmony. The Dutch Republican, the Virginia Loyalist, the Massachusetts Puritan, the Maryland Catholic, the Pennsylvania Quaker, all grew into a harmonious people, and never since time was, has there been such a national commentary on the text, "there are diversities of gifts, but the same spirit," as the formation of the American Union. *It secured individual liberty and social order*; it vested in the township power adequate to its responsibility; delegated to the General Government no more than the *needed authority*. Thus—wiser than France, so cursed by centralization as to leave the whole nation at the mercy of Paris—wiser than Switzerland and Germany, so broken by separate dynasties as often to offer no common front—the United States of America enjoy a Confederacy without centralization, and State, and town, and individual rights without disintegration or anarchy. They are at once free and strong, independent, yet united. Thank God for our Union and for the soil, races, and principles that have made it essentially what it is. Thank God for our Union, it is of itself the greatest commentary upon the Providential relation of the New World to the Old. We are to look well to it that this admirable balance be not destroyed by foreign ultraisms, whether by Celtic centralization or by German anarchists. The Jesuit's black cap and the Communist's red cap are not our true Blue. The hand of Providence itself has fixed the just equilibrium, and we keep our birthright when we keep this balance true between the central power and individual liberty.

America must be something to Europe—something too in this great antagonism. What that something is to be only the Omniscient can tell. Yet is easy to see what our nation is to do to meet the great future.

We are first of all sacredly to guard the welfare of our own country, as the most sacred trust ever committed to a people, a trust precious to our whole race as to ourselves. Our prosperity is not only valuable to ourselves and to the crowds who find a home in our land, but is of itself an aggressive power against foreign absolutism. Our country thus carries on a constant crusade of peaceful industry, and ideas of popular right go to every nation where our flag waves its stars. Late years in their peaceful intercourse have been more strongly marked than any years of threatened warfare. America went as if in mass to Europe. Our people were laughed at for making so poor a show at the Great Exhibition, but the laugh went the other way, when it appeared that however deficient in ornamental manufactures, we won the palm in useful inventions, and our homely department added more to the available power of the race, than all the gaudy toys of Austria, or the graceful fancies of France. Of these things we will not boast, but only say that our nation has thus far paid her debt to liberty more by her peace and prosperity, than could possibly be done by hostile armies or navies. The mere fact of the success of this Government, is the best propaganda of republican principles, and every essential improvement made by us in self-control, education, arts, letters, religion, tells more against despotism than any battle ever did. No ship of war ever opened such a broadside against feudalism as the *Macedonia* did with her cargo of bread, which told Europe that we had of our own raising, bread enough to spare, and heart to spare it. Those loaves of bread did better execution at Cork than Commander HOLLINS' balls at Greytown. No revolutionary fund ever raised in behalf of struggling revolutionists, ever did so much for Constitutional *freedom*, as the money with which Pennsylvania *paid her debt and redeemed her honor. The Hot*spurs of Mississippi might serve liberty by doing likewise better far than by snatching at the treasures of Cuba. No manifesto ever carried with it more amazement than our last census, with its plain facts and figures. We are to guard the welfare of our country, for its peace, prosperity and union are the world's best blessing.

We believe in intervention, universal and unlimited. We cannot exist and prosper without it; for our nation by its existence teaches the nature of its principles, and by its prosperity illustrates and urges their power. Europe needs more than our bayonets the calm study of what is best in our institutions. Europe is full of folly, and crowned heads by no means have a monopoly of tyranny. European revolutionism has been as mad as absolutism, and as ignorant of the republicanism which protects every citizens' rights—by local institutions guards the minority from the wilfulness of the majority, and secures liberty without anarchy, and unity without centralization. Our own country in the hands of our own people, the two great parties agreeing essentially in constitutional principles, is doing quite as much to sober European liberals as to check European despots.

Our hope is that our Senators, no strangers to language of plain dealing with domestic wrongs, will not fear to speak their mind upon foreign oppressions, and that whatever may be said in reference to Hungary and other oppressed nations, will be said without exaggeration, without menace and without fear. There is no call for threat, no clear prospect of any present measure of coercive intervention, although what may come, the future only can show.

It may be, that the two worlds may meet in strife, and that some blow struck at national rights, may array the whole West against Eastern Absolutism, and our flag will go with the standard of St. George, into the last great struggle against the oppression of Orientalism. But before that, and after that, or better—without that, our great work as propagandists of liberty lies in the peaceful progress of our industrious civilization, the force of our example, the light of our ideas, the charm of plenty secured by toil and consecrated by faith and humanity.

In peace and much prosperity, our country enters upon this year, so marked by warfare in Europe. A century more of peaceful progress, and no throne on earth will be unchecked, no people unsolaced by the nation to whom God has given a continent and two oceans for a heritage: and for their guide in liberty and law, the Constitution of Washington, the open Bible, the free school and free church. Let that peaceful progress come. It must come; and the New World more than repay her filial debt to the Old.

The Society returned a vote of thanks to Mr. OSGOOD for his very entertaining paper, and a copy was requested for publication.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

Description of Articles on Exhibition.

CONTINUED ARRIVAL OF LIVE STOCK.

OPENING DAY.

The Annual Exhibition of the New-*York State Agricultural Society* was opened yesterday morning at Hamilton-Square. The location of the ground, its superior arrangement and admirable adaptation every way for the purposes of a general State Fair, have already been described at length in our columns.

At a very early hour the grounds presented an animated spectacle of unusual and busiest activity. A large variety of articles for exhibition, with immense quantities of live stock continued pouring in from all directions and every available assistance seemed to be brought in requisition for their preparation and proper adjustment.

It is to be regretted that the opening day was one of inauspicious weather. The drizzling rain, which continued to fall with but little interruption during the day, lessened largely the number of visitors, besides detracting much from the enjoyment and satisfaction of those present. The arrangements of exhibitors were also considerably retarded thereby. Mainly, however, the articles intended for exhibition were in readiness, and their classification and the tasty manner in which they were displayed, reflect high credit on the different societies and all parties interested in the exhibition. We have not room for minute description of the show and the variety of live *stock and different articles, however much of in*terest such description might impart. We shall only make brief allusion to some of the more special leading articles that struck our observation in passing through the various compartments.

Taking first the live stock, in general terms the display as far as made is a very good one. Of the horses, and their number, and excellence, and blood, being able to speak only from report, as they were mainly locked up in their stalls during the day, we shall omit saying anything at present.

Of the bovine specimens on exhibition we are glad to notice this season an unusual number of fine bulls. Conspicuous we noticed one owned by Mr. L. SPENCER, of Westchester, Durham full-blood, imported from Yorkshire, three years old, weighing 2,100 pounds. GEO. OSTRANDER, of Hoosick, exhibited one Durham full-blood, three years old, weighing 1,940 pounds. Between these two it would be difficult to discriminate the excelling points. Mr. OSTRANDER showed, in addition, a noble Durham cow; also, a calf of the cow and sired by the bull on exhibition. This calf is a most remarkable specimen, 8 months and 21 days old, and weighs 750 pounds. We pass by others. A splendid specimen of an ox, owned in Westchester County, was shown, aged four years—weight, 4,000 pounds. The further display of oxen, as also cows, was very satisfactory.

The Sheep interest was tolerably well represented. A. H. KIMBALL, of Flatland, L. I., exhibited six very fine French Merino Bucks, full blooded Berkshires; he noticed among the others no extraordinary specimens. Those shown were in general fine bodied, and some growed very beautiful wool.

Of hogs there was a very good supply. SAMUEL LOW, of Fifty-third-street, exhibited an uncommon fine Sow and six pigs. They were cross breed, Lincolnshire and Berkshire.

Colonel Sherwood, of Cayuga County, exhibited very fine ones, some of Suffolk breed, four months old.

HENRY S. FREEMAN, of Lonsdale, one of Suffolk breed, STICKING's second importation, 1 year old, a remarkably fine specimen.

The Poultry Department thus far does not give as fine display as we expect before the exhibition closes. The Shanghais, Chitterlings, Britons, White Dorkings, and others, were, however, represented. Some Shanghai Pullets, exhibited by S. V. VAN RENSLEAR, of Columbia Co., attracted special notice, 6 months old, weighing over 12 pounds a pair. From eggs of some of these Pullets have been hatched Chickens. Turkeys, Ducks and Geese were sparsely represented. There were some fine Carrier Pigeons and Fantails; also, a choice variety of Rabbits.

Turning from here we next passed into Floral Hall, the department for Domestic Manufactures. J. T. KING's Patent Marking Apparatus first attracted our attention. A Drying Machine is also shown in connection with it. The two are intended especially for family use.

GALLAPIN's Boot and Shoe Pegging Machine is worthy of understanding by those in the trade. A man's large brogan can be pegged in one minute and a half.

HODGES patent combined Writing Table and Chair is an ingenious contrivance, and we should think highly acceptable to business men who love ease at home in the evening, to students, reporters and lazy editors.

The chair cane patented by L. R. PECK, of Washington, D. C., is certainly a novel affair.

C. O. VAN ALLEN's patent elevating, depressing and ventilating bedstead does certainly combine these properties in a remarkable degree. For the sick room it is unquestionably of the highest value.

We noticed a bedstead manufactured by HIRAM TELLER, No. 292 Broadway, which is more cunningly devised and possesses more combinations in one than anything of the kind we recollect ever seeing before. It can be opened and shut without moving the bed or bedclothes, and when shut, presents the appearance of an elegant wardrobe. On one side is a a pitcher, washbowl and looking-glass; on the other a secretary with shelves for books, &c.

KEDGEE's rain-water Filter is very simple, cheap, answers perfectly the end intended, and should be in the possession of every family.

A number of mowing and reaping machines, threshing machines, flouring mills, harrows, corn-cutters, plows, with varieties of other agricultural implements. Every farmer who visits the Fair should take care to study attentively and judge of the respective merits of each for himself.

On the east side of the apartment we have just passed through, are shown MENEELY's Bells, of Troy, which every one is at liberty to examine and test the tone of. Rising conspicuous to the south, and nearly in the centre of the square, is a large windmill erected for pumping water. It has all the necessary pumping apparatus attached and illustrates itself. The novelty consists in graduating its own velocity.

We turned now into Floral Hall, which is beautifully festooned, and though it has not yet its full complement of fruits and flowers, presents an appearance tasty and highly attractive.

Messrs. HOVEY & Co., of Boston, have on exhibition 175 varieties of Pears. Among them we observed superior specimens of the Sheldon, Gray, Doyenne and Seckel.

B. B. KIRTLAND, Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, some has remarkably fine specimens of Apples, Pears and Grapes.

Dr. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, and Mr. MERRITT, vied with Mr. RUTLAND in the Grape representation. They each showed most beautiful specimens of Dracon, Superb, Black Hamburg, Damascus Grape and Muscat of Alexandria, the common variety of Isabella, Catawba and York Madeira.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Williamsburg, exhibits some very choice and rare specimens of South American Plants. Among them we saw the *Arucaria Braziliensis, Ficus Elastica*, sago palm, oat palm, camphor trees, &c.

Flowers will not be brought in in very large quantities till the last day of the Fair, as they wither and loose their beauty so soon. Mr. THOMPSON, of Pelham, Westchester County, exhibits, however, a large variety of dahlias; roses were in abundance.

In Vegetable Hall, Mr. A. T. BUCKMAN has on exhibition a variety of vegetables of surpassing size and beauty. He shows one hill of sweet potatoes attached to the vine, measuring over a peck. His specimens of asparagus, bean and oak root are worthy of particular note. A number of entries remain to be filled in this department, which will account for the present sparseness.

In the Grain and Dairy Department, the entries yet are by no means filled. Two cheeses from the dairy of J. & G. WILLIAMS, of Rome, weighing over 500 pound, are some.

We close here our first day's casual and rather hurried review of the New-York State Agricultural Fair. In the middle of the forenoon, when we left, goods were still being received for entry at the grounds. Further entries of cattle, we are informed, will be made, which, with the preparations yet to be completed, and the coming display of horses, enable us to confidently assert that the present State Fair will surpass in general interest and completeness any that have preceded it.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Full Particulars of the Trial and Execution of Count Raousset de Boulbon.

SANTA ANNA'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY.

INDIAN OUTRAGES.

A Man and Child Eaten by Savages.

We publish the following accounts from the New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last. The *Picayune* says:

We learn from a reliable source that a decree has been issued by the Government, providing for the introduction of certain articles into the port of Tampico. We have not yet been able to find the decree, however, and therefore cannot at present give particulars.

A circular has been issued by the Government, directing the Governors of the Departments and territories to keep a book in which are to be recorded with all punctuality and exactness the names, nationality, date of landing, qualifications of passport, and all other information that can be obtained respecting foreigners arriving at any point within the jurisdiction of the Governors, as well as respecting foreigners who may remain there or may go into the interior of the Republic.

The British Minister has issued a circular warning all British subjects in Mexico from contributing to the loan proposed by Russia.

The official journal of Chiapas publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior ordering the circulation of all correspondence, written or printed, emanating from CIUDAD VICTORIA, to be prevented by all possible means.

General MIXON and the Licentiate JOSE LINO SANDOVAL, exiles, who had been pardoned by SANTA ANNA, have returned to the Republic, and arrived at Mexico.

Another Account of Boulbon's Death.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Bee.

MEXICO, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1854.

You have doubtless learned by this time the tragical fate of Count RAOUSSET DE BOULBON. It appears that the kindness evinced by Gen. YANEZ towards the French soldiers at Guaymas had elici-

LETTERS FROM ENGLAND.

[illegible]—NUMBER SIX.

[illegible] the Socialist—Louis Blanc.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The [illegible] occasion on which I met Louis Blanc was in a social company of the refugees, at the house of our Consul, Mr. [illegible], who, even if with small means, has thought it an honor to entertain and befriend the European exiles. There were several present who had taken an important part in the late revolutions of various countries—all modest, quiet and sensible gentlemen. The conversation had been on the late outbreak in Spain, the noble bearing of the peasantry towards all who violated property, and on the chances this revolt offered to the revolutionary parties in Europe. A few thought that it would be the great beginning for another movement, and that the liberal cause had every thing to hope from any breaking up of the existing order of things. Louis Blanc was called on for his opinion, and spoke, at first in French and afterwards in English. He had not much hope, he said, from this Spanish Revolution thus far. He could not see that it was especially Republican in its objects, unless possibly in Barcelona. The people merely wanted a change of Ministry, and to punish the Queen: he hardly believed they would think of going further. The others present differed from him; and one of the leading Hungarians said that the time had passed in which France could lead the Revolution in Europe. The movement must begin from some other source. This called up the Frenchman: "He should be very, very glad," said he, speaking slowly, "if Liberty could be bestowed on Europe without the aid of France—but it is impossible, impossible. France is central. The French Nation must lead, if you are ever to be free!"

In person, the French Socialist is very diminutive. It is seldom one meets a well-proportioned man so small; but his manner has that indefinable dignity, and his voice a certain majesty, which would inspire respect in almost any circle. These few unimportant words were spoken in English, but with a singularly pure accent and rich tone,—a voice, which betrayed far more than was uttered, and which seemed as if it were thrilled with the heroic and generous feelings that lay back in the nature of the man. You saw at once he was the orator; indeed in purity and fullness of accent, his English speaking would surpass even Kossuth's, though it is not to be supposed any other foreigner could so feel and develop, as Kossuth has done, the hidden genius of our language.

I afterwards had several interviews with Louis Blanc. I was especially desirous of hearing from his own lips, his opinion of the success of Socialism in Europe. Nearly every refugee whom I have met, considers the Socialist effort in the main a failure. It was interesting to know whether one of its great leaders still kept to the faith. "Our great principle," said he, "was the combination of Labor to resist the tyranny of Capital. We believed that every man has the right to use and develop all his faculties to his own highest good and the good of society. If he has not the opportunities society must give them to him. He has a claim to be as wise, and strong, and good, as in his nature he can be."

Society, he went on to say, was in a very unnatural state. The poor, the weak, the working-class, have not the fair chance in the world. It was not meant by the Creator that there should be these immense distinctions; and that, in one family, or one community, master and servant, employer and laborer, should be so separated and of such distinct castes. They had tried to remedy this, and to give to Labor a share and responsibility in the Capital; and the intelligence which should fit it for this care. Give up this idea! He had never doubted it, and he still believed, in the good time, it would regenerate the world.

I questioned about the aid which the "Provisional Government," after the Revolution, had extended to the Paris Associations, and whether the interference of Government, supplying means and work, had not injured the whole scheme, and weakened the self-reliance of the different Associations. He thought not. The companies were poor, and they only demanded what was their right—help to be useful to society. Aid was carefully bestowed—never indiscriminately. It was an interference, to be sure; but where was not every vigorous Government continually interfering! The Government interfered in favor of the rich; they invaded private citizens' property, for the sake of building railroads for a company of merchants. Why should they not also interfere for the sake of aiding a company of the poor!

I alluded to the great Truth of the age, spreading among the leading minds of every country, *Individualism*—the principle of leaving everything to individual voluntary action, and less and less to any outside governmental action—and that *Free Trade* was fast ripening, as one of its legitimate fruits.

He would recognize this principle, he replied, if all men had equal advantages. But some were weak and some were strong. The Socialists did not consider a selfish Competition as the highest principle of the Universe. Mutual help, and help of society, as a whole, to its weaker members, was a higher. "Free Trade" he believed in, as an ultimate result, when the nations were more prepared for it.

I expressed to him my great desire to know the precise principles of the Socialists, and asked, as to their reported "communism"—whether they were all in favor of mingling families, or of keeping the children together in one department, according to Fourier's plan.

He answered decidedly, *No!* They wished union, but never confusion of families. And, as I understood him, they desired only such a partnership as would enable the poor to obtain conveniences and privileges, intellectual and material, which they would not be able to obtain singly. So far as he expressed himself, he seemed to believe in the Family and the Home, as much as any Saxon would desire. They did not profess to accept the whole of Fourier's plan, he added.

I inquired also as to their religious views, and told him the general impression was, that the French Socialists did not believe in Deity or a future life.

He replied with the most profound earnestness that [illegible] with a [illegible]. His own view, he said, [illegible] not that there was a Death, a cessation of life, but [illegible] only one transformation, such as hereafter there would be many, as the soul rose grade by grade forever, to heights of virtue and of power.

He believed in a God, boundless, incredibly good, animating the Universe, and that He had made humanity for happiness. Some of the Socialists had more and some less of the personal view attached to him; still he knew very few who were Atheists.

Of his own Cause, he said with a sublime feeling: "No, Monsieur, I have never for one moment, from the first entering on it, doubted of its final success. I have always known that *I* might fail. I have felt only as a tool in the hands of Divinity. I might be broken, but *Liberty must conquer*. I should doubt of Providence, if I doubted of that. Our own defeat may work out the emancipation of humanity. We do not care; the better Future will come for oppressed Europe."

There was such an encouragement, he said, in the Past. You oppress and put down a Good—some principle of Liberty or Religion, for instance—in one age, and it always comes up again in another; but you exterminate a wrong, one bad institution, and the world seems to pass by it, and it does not spring up again. "We could not have the Inquisition or a war of religious bigotry again. Take the union now in the East of Turks and Christians, as an instance of the world's progress."

Even the present defeat of the Republicans in France, he said, was a *Pyrrhic* defeat; it would be fatal in time to that tyrant. The Liberals were learning and gaining valuable experiences.

He had not lost his faith; he could not lose it—death could not destroy it,—that Freedom was some time to be universal for mankind. It was the will of God.

I have given a very imperfect abstract of the conversation. Apart from the words, there was something altogether beyond what can be conveyed to others; a greatness of feeling, an inspiration of eye and voice, a generous and heroic tone expressed, which will leave always on me a profound impression of the rich natural qualities of the French Socialist-Leader.

We do not feel called upon here to speak of the principles discussed in this conversation. It has always seemed to us, that an indifferent and flippant disposal of the great questions agitated in Socialism—by men who sit at ease on their sofas and look at social evils through plate-glass; who have never faced Poverty and Beggary among masses of men; who have known Society only in its comparatively free and natural condition in these new fields of civilization—was something most ungenerous and superficial. Let us, who have never lifted a finger for the removal of human evils, at least not join in the howl of calumny against the heroic, even if mistaken, men, who have suffered and *done* something to lessen human inequalities. History has pronounced Socialism, as Communism, a gigantic failure—still it will hereafter pronounce it also a generous failure.

And for ever more, the nobler part of the soul of man pronounces against the present condition of society. It cannot be right. It can not be. God never made man to live with such horrible inequalities and in such relations with one another. We see not the cure, but we will not be content with it, as it is now. And we will labor, even as one groping darkly, for something better.

C. L. B.

Wealth of Nations—No. II.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

We have not yet fully gained our independence—not yet thrown off the European yoke. How shall we do it?

It is very difficult for an individual to be truly independent while constantly buying more than there are means to pay for. While we export less than we import we shall be in trouble—we shall have frequent financial revulsions. It cannot be otherwise. This is so plain that no argument can be necessary.

Statesmen should at once look this matter in the face, and, without reference to party, endeavor to apply the remedy. Our politicians made a great mistake when they allowed our commercial system to be regulated by party manœuvring. According to Mr. Benton,* Mr. Van Buren, who advocated and voted for the tariff of 1824, made a sagacious remark, addressed to the manufacturers themselves—"That if they suffered their interests to become identified with a political party (any one,) they would share the fate of that party, and go down with it when it sunk." This bill Mr. Webster opposed, advocating Free-Trade, then deemed most favorable to the commercial policy of New-England.

In 1828 the question of tariff became not only political but sectional. By the refusal of Congress to afford protection to indigo, of which the South exported, at one time 1,100,000 pounds, and by the refusal of Mr. Webster, who had now become one of the champions of protection, to vote for a duty on hemp, the South became exasperated and "nullification" arose. Mr. Benton procured a duty on lead equal to one hundred per centum, and moved a duty on indigo of 25 cents per pound, with a progressive increase at the rate of 25 cents per pound per annum, until the whole duty should amount to $1 per pound, and, in the course of his speech, said:

"Of the 1,150,000 pounds of indigo imported, we bring 620,000 pounds from the British East Indies, which one word from the British Government would stop forever; we bring the further quantity of 120,000 pounds from Manilla, a Spanish possession, which British influence and diplomacy could immediately stop; and the remainder comes from different parts of South America, and might be taken from us by the acts of diplomacy or by a monopoly of the whole on the part of our rival."

This certainly constituted an excellent argument in favor of our producing everything we can for ourselves, but Congress voted a duty on indigo so contemptible as to amount (as Mr. Benton states) to a positive insult to the South. Thus a great and powerful party was aroused to oppose protection in every form; some, no doubt, acted from principle, while many only sucked to annoy their opponents. If it were not for unprincipled demagogues, and that portion of the press that is in the importing and European interests, very few men could be found in any party, especially at the North and West, who would not favor a "judicious tariff." And even many of the Southern States now need it as much as any other portion of the Union.

In 1844, although it was a time of great prosperity, demagogues went about the country haranguing the people on their sufferings from the then existing Tariff, and they often succeeded in awakening a great amount of indignation. Judge Douglas, in particular, was very successful in this way. He laid down the broad principle that the people were obliged to pay the amount of the duty on articles they bought more than they should or would pay under free-trade. He told them they were thus "taxed" 6 cents a yard on cotton goods, and many poor men felt exceedingly indignant at being subjected to such monstrous tyranny. Cotton sheetings were then selling for about 7 cents per yard; and, by his doctrine, such goods would bring but 1 cent. per yard, if the duty were taken off! Lead, then subjected to a duty of 3 cents per pound, [illegible] people—for less than it had ever been before, when the duty was light; and [illegible] subject to a duty of 3 cents per pound, was worth less than 3 cents per pound in all our markets. Douglas' free-trade principle being true, by taking off the duty from these two articles, the "dear people" could have bought lead for 1 cent. per pound, and sheeting for nothing? Polk was elected.

Many are now soft enough to think that both England and the United States have adopted Free-trade, while the fact is, neither country has done any such thing. England has merely adopted free-trade in food, and varied her Tariff in some other respects, according as she deemed it, *for her interest*; and has done all she could to induce other nations to adopt full free-trade, also for her interest. Will the time never come when American statesmen, irrespective of party, will adopt a commercial system for American interests?

We need a system that will do these three things:

1. Encourage the production in our country of everything we need and for which the country is adapted.
2. Encourage American labor in preference to the ill paid labor of other countries.
3. Increase the wealth and glory of our country, rather than that of foreign nations.

We want a system that will make our exports more than our imports—that shall keep our money at home—that shall give us the "balance of trade"—that shall make money so plenty, that the rate of interest shall not exceed that in London.

Very hard times are at hand, and the causes are very apparent. Our imports have been too great, we have been too extravagant, labor is not duly encouraged, and some crops are coming in short. More than 50 woolen factories have stopped, and thousands are thus thrown out of employment. Most other kinds of manufactures are depressed. There is very little encouragement to go into manufacturing of any kind generally known. Some new things worked under patents, occasionally pay well, but nearly all are liable, at any time to be prostrated by foreign competition. Foreign manufactures, on occasion of any revulsion, or when they have goods of undesirable styles to be sacrificed, send them to America for that purpose, as they have lately done with woolen goods. Our tariff is so light that they can easily do this, and our manufacturers, wool growers and laborers are victimized.

Cannot statesmen of all parties unite and form a commercial system that shall save our country from such a state things? Can we never gain our national independence?

---

* Benton's "Thirty Years' View," p. 34.

Beaumarchais.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In the letter of your Foreign correspondent, in Saturday's issue of the Daily Times, I notice an incidental allusion to Beaumarchais, the author of *Marriage of Figaro*. As the name of that gentleman is intimately connected with the history of our War for Independence, it has occurred to me, that the following extract from Lossing's *Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution* might be interesting to many of your readers:

"Disasters befell the arms of the United States during the Autumn of 1776, and Congress looked anxiously toward Europe for aid in the struggle. Commissioners to Foreign Courts were appointed. William Lee was sent to Prussia and Austria; Ralph Izard to the Grand Duchy of Tuscany; and Arthur Lee, (when Franklin declined the office) to Spain. The Commissioners to the French Court were instructed to offer France the aid of the United States in the conquest of the West Indies, and like aid was offered to Spain in the subjugation of Portugal. Nothing of importance was effected, and France alone aided the United States during 1777, through Beaumarchais, in the name of Roderique Hortalez & Co., while, at the same time, the King was giving the British Ambassador assurances that Government had no agency in the matter.

"At the close of 1777, the future of the struggling colonies grew brighter in both hemispheres. The surrender of Burgoyne, with his whole army, to the unaided Americans, gave the world assurance of innate strength in the new-born nation; and the character of the *rebellion* assumed the more dignified aspect of a successful *Revolution*. The assurances that a reconciliation between Great Britain and her colonies would speedily take place, industriously circulated in diplomatic circles by English emissaries, were now regarded as fictions, for not only the voice of the American Congress, but the known acts of the people, emphatically declared their intention to maintain their independence. The commissioners embraced this propitious moment to press with earnestness their suit with France and Spain. They were successful, and on the 17th of December, 1777, Mr. Gerard (afterward Minister to the United States) informed them that the King had determined to acknowledge the independence of the revolted Colonies, and to form an honorable alliance with them. Treaties to this effect were signed on the 6th of February following, on the part of France, by Conrad Alexander Gerard, and of the United States, by Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee. The terms of these treaties were honorable to both parties, and the United States thus assumed that dignified relation to foreign powers which they have ever maintained.

At the beginning of his mission, Dr. Franklin was put in communication with the French Government, on the subject of Supplies, through Dr. Dubourg. That gentleman warned the Commissioners to beware of Beaumarchais, who was a man of pleasure, and an adventurer. Circumstances afterward justified this warning. When, toward the close of 1777, Beaumarchais perceived the tendency of the French Government toward an undisguised alliance with the United States; he also perceived that the business operations of Roderique, Hortalez & Co. must close. He had power to fill his own purse to repletion, and he used it. He sent an agent to America to demand from Congress full payment for all supplies shipped to the Secret Committee by Hortalez & Co., in the *Amphitrite, Mercury* and *Seine*. The amount claimed was about seven hundred and thirty thousand dollars. The agent for Beaumarchais brought a letter from Silas Deane, intimating that the claim was just! Congress was perplexed. Their Commissioners had given the Secret Committee frequent assurances that no return would be required for those supplies. Their treasury was scantily supplied, and the Continental bills were rapidly depreciating. At length Congress paid the agent of Beaumarchais twenty thousand dollars, and promised the remainder at a future day. Franklin and Lee heard of this unjust claim in time to address a letter to the Secret Committee, and send it with the treaties of alliance and commerce, in February, 1778. They advised Congress to allow further settlements to be made by the Commissioners themselves. Nothing was done in the matter for several months, when the Commissioners asked the French Government for information on the subject. The King coolly denied all knowledge of the house of Roderique, Hortalez & Co., and that any Government aid to the Americans had been allowed. He asserted that Beaumarchais had been allowed to take supplies from the public arsenals, but on condition that they were to be replaced. These falsehoods were intended for the ears of the British Ministry, to conceal falsehoods previously uttered with all the gravity of royal faith. Congress dare not attempt either an explanation or defence for fear of offending his most Christian Majesty; and, rather than compromise French honor, the Select Committee made drafts on the Commissioners at Paris, in favor of Beaumarchais, for about $400,000. These were ultimately paid. According to Beaumarchais' account, a balance was yet due him, and he continued to press the payment until 1794, when it was discovered, for the first time, that he had received from the now decapitated King a million of livres as a subsidy for the Americans in 1776, and had never paid them over. This sum, with the interest, was properly charged to him, and the balance was paid from the treasury of the United States. And yet his heirs were dissatisfied, and afterward actually applied to Congress for more money."

In another part of his work Mr. Lossing alludes to Beaumarchais as follows: "Beaumarchais was one of the most active business men of the time, and became quite distinguished in the literary and political world by his *Marriage of Figaro*, and his connection with the French Revolution in 1793. Borne, in one of his charming *Letters from Paris*, after describing his visit to the house where Beaumarchais had lived, where 'they now sell kitchen salt,' thus speaks of him: 'By his bold and fortunate commercial undertakings, he had become one of the richest men in France. In the war of American liberty, he furnished, through an understanding with the French Government, supplies of arms to the insurgents. As in all such undertakings, there were captures, shipwrecks, payments deferred or refused, yet Beaumarchais, by his dexterity, succeeded in extricating himself with personal advantage from all these difficulties. Yet this same Beaumarchais showed himself in the Revolution as inexperienced as a child, and as timid as a German scholar. He contracted to furnish weapons to the revolutionary government, and not only lost his money, but was near losing his head into the bargain. Formerly he had to deal with ministers of an absolute monarchy. The doors of great men's cabinets open and close softly and easily to him who knows how to [illegible] the [illegible]. Afterward Beaumarchais had to do with bankers, in other words, with dangerous people; he had not learned to make this distinction, and accordingly was ruined!' Beaumarchais died in May, 1799, at the age of 69 years. He was struggling with his creditors for the poor remains of his property, and it is supposed that he committed suicide. He was the author also of *The Barber of Seville, Eugenie, The Two Friends*, and other less celebrated productions. The fame of his *Memoirs* was so great that even Voltaire, was disarmed, for that writer was always jealous of any rival."

Excess in Public Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Every reflecting mind will, doubtless, fully endorse the sentiment contained in the article which you copied from the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* on Friday last, respecting the habit of taxing the pupils in Public Schools with an excess of study. Such a hint is probably as needful here as in Boston, and I rejoice to know that the article was not published in vain, though I fear that some will have occasion to regret that the warning came so late. I am proud, almost to excess, of our Public Schools, and feel it a privilege to patronize them, while I sincerely fear that a disastrous result will too often be the consequence of imposing so much mental exertion upon our children and youth. What will all their intellectual attainment avail, if in the acquisition of knowledge they break down the constitution? I am frequently asked the question, "Why are females at the present day so delicate?" I answer that more is done to produce crooked spines, distorted joints, and nervous, scrofulous constitutions in the school-room than almost anywhere else. At the best, it is a hard place for flesh and bones. But with all the drawbacks, the system may daily tolerate with partial impunity five hours' confinement upon hard boards, provided that relaxation of mind and physical out-door exercise are sufficiently secured during the remainder of each day. But with so many pages of history, geography, &c., to treasure up in the mind—so many problems to solve, so many rules to commit, and so many recitations to meet, the recreation and physical exercise which nature demands, is not, and cannot be obtained. Consequently the health, sooner or later, becomes impaired, and frequently organic disease fastens upon some vital organ before any danger is suspected. Hence, I call upon parents and guardians to weigh well the subject, and use their influence to remedy the evil before it be too late. No matter whether you can keep your children in school until they are twenty-one, or barely until they reach their *teens*,—don't crowd and crush them with too much study. Impose upon them no more mental exertion than is compatible with a symmetrical development of a sound body, and they will subsequently be worth more to you, more to themselves, and more to the world than if subjected to all the modern inventions for pushing them through by steam and lightning. *They will get through the world soon enough with good health.* Let them try it. Moreover, let all Building Committees see to it, that the school-house has at least two good qualities, namely, good *seats* and good *ventilation*.

PHYSICIAN.

LITERARY.

Foreign Items of Literary and Personal News.

The London Literary Journals are reviewing Bentley's two volumes of *The Life and Correspondence of Charles Lord Metcalfe*: edited by J. W. Kaye. Metcalfe was born in Calcutta, 1785, and rose by degrees to be Provisional Governor-General of India. Afterwards he was Governor of Jamaica, and from 1843, awhile Governor of Canada. He was raised to the peerage, but never sat in the House of Lords. His health was broken and his peace destroyed by the development of a cancer. His biographer says: "One correspondent recommended Mesmerism, which had cured Miss Martineau; another, Hydropathy, at the 'pure springs of Malvern;' a third, an application of the common dock leaf; a fourth, an infusion of couch grass; a fifth, the baths of Docherte, near Vienna; a sixth, the volcanic hot springs of Karlsbad; a seventh, a wonderful plaster made of rose-leaves, olive oil, and turnip juice; an eighth, a plaster and powder in which some part of a young frog was a principle ingredient; a ninth, a mixture of copperas and vinegar; a tenth, an application of pure ox-gall; an eleventh, a mixture of Florence oil and red precipitate; while a twelfth was certain of the good effects of Homœopathy, which had cured the well-known 'Charlotte Elizabeth.' Besides these varied remedies, many men and women, with infallible recipes or certain modes of treatment were recommended to him by themselves and others. Learned Italian professors, mysterious American women, erudite Germans, and obscure Irish quacks—all had cured cancers of twenty years' standing, and all were pressing, or pressed forward, to operate on Lord Metcalfe." But none helped him. He died Sept. 5, 1846.

The *Chester Courant* has lately contained the following record of the death of a Welsh bard; one who carried off prizes and was crowned with laurel at an Eisteddfod.—"Lately, at the workhouse of Pen-y-bont, Glamorganshire, the well-known Welsh bard and writer, Edward Williams, (Jolo Fardd Glas,) breathed his last, at the patriarchal age of eighty years. He had graduated as a bard in conformity to the custom and privilege of the bards of the Isle of Britain; and he was one of the most laborious writers, considering his station in life, of any age and any country. By trade he was a cooper, and, as long as he could, adhered to it as a means of gaining his livelihood; and when old age and infirmity prevented his doing so any longer, his celebrity as a Welsh writer could not help him to a crust of bread. He commenced a Geographical Dictionary, and proceeded with it as far as the letter L; but it was discontinued, probably for want of support. He afterwards brought out an Explanatory Dictionary, in Welsh, of considerable size, which was printed at Brecon. About twelve years ago he published a volume of poems. He gained many prizes at Eisteddfodau for compositions in prose and verse, and wrote a Welsh stanza when an inmate of a workhouse, for which another obtained the prize and honor at an Eisteddfod. It was two miles from the degrading scene of his death-bed to the place where the old bard was to take his final rest, and there he was taken in a cart, much like a malefactor taken to the gallows; and in Caety churchyard, among the paupers of Pen-y-bont workhouse, lies the once celebrated Jolo Fardd Glas!

The Glasgow *Commonwealth* narrates that a year or two since, while residing at Craufurdland, Miss Agnes Strickland paid a visit to the ancient home of the Howies, Lochgoin, celebrated as an asylum for the Covenanters in the persecuting times, and subsequently as the spot where honest John Howie penned his *Scots Worthies*. In her way through the Fenwick moors, Miss Strickland was, on that occasion, we remember, subjected to some hardships. Sinking into a morass or "flow," she was obliged, on the homeward way, to call at the hospitable and substantial farm steading of Drumtee, where she was enveloped in the apparel of one of the tenant's daughters, and thus enabled to return with comfort to the mansion of the Craufurds.

From a statement published by Mr. Routledge, it would appear that the sale of the cheap edition of Lytton Bulwer's novels has been gradually decreasing. Of "Pelham," the first published, the number sold was 35,000; "Paul Clifford," 27,000; "Eugene Aram," 27,000; "Rienzi," 22,000; "Last Days of Pompeii," 23,000; "Pilgrims of the Rhine," 18,590; "Last of the Barons," 16,000; and "Ernest Maltravers," 16,000; the sales thus growing gradually less, though, of course, the last issued had been the shortest time in the market. It is believed that the sales of the cheap edition of "Waverley" have also fallen below the expectations of the publishers.

There has lately been discovered, in the grand-ducal library of Jena, a magnificent manuscript on vellum, adorned with miniatures, and containing a small collection of "Minnelieder" of the end of the thirteenth and beginning of the fourteenth century, all inedited, and with the airs noted. The Grand Duke, wishing to make these ancient poetical efforts public, entrusted the manuscript to Professor Liliencron, of the University of Jena, who carefully revised the text, which is in the Swabian dialect, and to Herr Stade, a director of music in the same University, who has composed for these primitive melodies an orchestral accompaniment, "which, happily," it is said, "does not alter their original character."

Among the reprints announced to be produced immediately, I am happy to be able to mention Mr. Bentley's four-shilling edition of Prescott's valuable "Biography of Ferdinand and Isabella"—a piece of really cheap literature; and Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Life of Howard the Philanthropist." A complete volume of the "Newcomes" is now ready. A new novel by the author of "John Drayton," is on its way. A new novel, in monthly parts, entitled "Martin of Cro' Martin," from the pen of "Harry Lorrequer," is announced by Mr. Lever's old publishers, Chapman & Hall.

The [illegible] new book by [illegible] of [illegible] of Mr. D'Israeli, and apparently of the same character—*Thirty Years of Foreign Policy, or a History of the Secretaryships of the Earl of Aberdeen and Viscount Palmerston*, and *Memoirs of James Montgomery*, by Messrs. John Holland and James Everett, both competent men; also an *Autobiography and Literary Journal of Henry Fynes Clinton*,—a *History of the Iron Trade*, by Mr. Henry Scrivenor,—and *Rambles in Iceland*, by Mr. Pliny Miles.

Life from the Dead, by Israel Pick, is the title of a religious book, translated from the German, which is well spoken of. Israel Pick is a young Jew, a native of Bucharest, who, after passing through the several stages of Judaism, Pantheism, and Atheism, was at length led by the study of the New Testament to embrace Christianity. He was partly assisted in his studies by Rev. Mr. Edward, Missionary to the Jews from the Free Church of Scotland, now stationed at Breslau.

Omer Pasha (remarks the *Athenæum*,) seems bent on innovation. He not only confines himself to a single wife—who contrary to Moslem etiquette, sits at his table, receives his friends, chats with them, gives them tea, and plays on a civilized piano—but positively carries in his suite an artist. As Horace Vernet goes with Prince Napoleon to the East to cover acres of canvass with heroic deeds—should the allies achieve them—for Versailles, a painter follows Omer Pasha, and is now engaged on a large picture to commemorate the glorious defense of Silistria.

Thomas K. Hervey, the late Editor of the *Athenæum*, was born in 1814, on the banks of the Cart, near Paisley. He resided (says the *Commonwealth*) in Manchester from his earliest infancy, and was educated for the bar. His poems appeared under the title of the "Poetical Sketch-Book," and their merit was largely acknowledged. He is also author of the "Book for Christmas," while his wife is known as a delightful writer of fiction.

Mr. Bohn advertises the following books to be issued in September: Volume 5th of Cowper's Works, Prior's "Life of Burke," the first volume of five of Burke's Works, Xenophon's Anabasis and Memorabilia, with Watson's Notes and Ainsworth's Comments, Lamb's "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets of Elizabeth's Time," and the works of Philo Judæus. Sure, Mr. Bohn is a benefactor of the race.

An extraordinary public sitting of the Royal Academy of Sciences in Berlin, was held on the 24th of August, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the election of Baron Alexander Humboldt. On this occasion, a colossal marble bust of the illustrious veteran of science, from the chisel of M. Borsch, was placed in the meeting-room of the Academy.

Lady Lytton Bulwer is a regular contributor to the *London Journal*, and is said to write the epigrammatic "Answers to Correspondents." That periodical has now attained the extraordinary circulation of 550,000 copies per number—a fact unprecedented in the trade. It now takes more than a month to print a number.

The stamped circulation of the literary Journals for 1853 was as follows:

Critic, London Literary Journal	5,687
Athenæum	2,826
Spectator	2,817
Leader	2,321
Literary Gazette	478

Richard Grant White's *Shakespeare's Scholar* meets very respectful and appreciative criticism on the other side of the water. The *Athenæum*, though dissenting from Mr. White's views of Collier's labors, treats him with "distinguished consideration."

Madame George Sand's, "History of Her Life" is about to be published in one of the principal Paris newspapers. It is to fill altogether five volumes. The newspaper proprietors esteem its popularity so highly that they have paid Madame Sand £4,000 for the copyright.

In consequence of the great influx of advertisements since the abolition of the duty, the publishers of the *Times* have found it necessary to raise their charges ten per cent, which will probably compensate for the loss caused by the advance in the price of paper.

A letter has just been circulated by the veteran literary octogenarian and antiquary John Britton, invoking the sympathy and generosity of his friends in aid of the publication of his "Autobiography."

Amongst the cheap reprints of American books, in London there are now seven reprints of Mrs. Stowe's *Sunny Memories*, seven of *The Lamplighter*, three of *Fashion and Famine*, and the same number of several other books.

The statue of Ebenezer Elliott has been erected at Sheffield. They say that it is not considered a good likeness; although otherwise commended as a work of Art. Mr. Burnard is the sculptor.

Amongst the curiosities to be transmitted from India to the Great Exhibition in Paris next year, is a carpet of ivory. It is 20 feet long by [illegible] feet broad, and made of long strips of ivory, plaited like matting. The price fixed upon it is £300.

The Geographical Society have received information of the arrival of Dr. Livingston, at Cassange, in the interior of the province of Angola, having traversed with the most insignificant resources the whole of the interior from the Cape of Good Hope.

A new novel from Mrs. Stowe is talked of as among the probabilities of the forthcoming literary season, in London; also, a new Poem from Mr. Sydney Yendys, and an autobiography of Mr. Cyrus Redding.

Among the literary notables attracted to Boulogne are Mr. Charles Dickens and Mr. W. H. Wills, the editor of *Household Words*; so we may expect a sparkling account of the pageant in the pages of that periodical.

On dit, that a great illustrated journal is in the market for £100,000; and the other, that a not very successful rival to the invincible *Punch* has been purchased for £5,000.

The Religious Tract Society is at present advertising a series of tracts which they state are written *bona fide* by working men and women in their hours of leisure.

Dr. Roger has issued a prospectus of a series of volumes on modern Scottish minstrelsy, intended to comprehend all the modern lyrics of our best poets.

Mr. Gilfillan is about to publish another "Gallery of Literary Portraits." It is to be brought down to the present time, and will include Gerald Massey and Stanyan Bigg.

M. Thiers is occupying his leisure in writing his book on Italy and the Fine Arts in the Sixteenth Century.

Lord John Russell has consented to preside at the opening of the Bristol Athenæum, fixed for the 25th of October.

The expense incurred in taking the census of Great Britain in 1851 was £125,487, or not quite 1½d. per head.

The London *Critic* for Sept. 15, is hard on *Hard Times*, sharp upon *Firmilian*, and sweet upon *Fashion and Famine*.

Horace Vernet has returned from Varna, and is at present in Paris.

Medical.

The cholera panic assumes almost incredible proportions in some parts of the south of France. At Genoa, the sanitary measures adopted by the authorities have greatly reduced the number of deaths, which may now be counted by tens. Throughout Piedmont, cholera is evidently on the decline. The young King, Victor Emanuel, himself has taken great interest in the hospital arrangements, and from his own private purse contributed large sums of money. At Leghorn, Florence, and Pisa, the disease has shown itself, gradually advancing up to fifty or sixty deaths per day (in the whole of Tuscany,) and then declining. In Rome only a few cases have occurred; in fact, the seaport towns of Italy have suffered, most particularly Naples. Here little or nothing has been done by the authorities. The King, whom the official journal frequently describes as "the beloved father of his people," has neglected or forgotten his subjects in the period of need and trouble. The poor are allowed to die without aid; the filth of one of the most filthy cities in Europe is permitted to invite the disease in the densely populated quarters of the city, nor is there sufficient accommodation for burying the dead. Under such circumstances it is natural—(with a population of half a million too)—that the deaths in Naples far exceed that of any other Italian city.

How Spirits Rap.—Dr. Schiff, of Frankfort read a paper lately to the French Academy, in which he professes to have discovered the mystery of spirit-rapping. His attention was called to the case of a young girl, near whose person noises attributed to the spirit-rappers were produced. Dr. Schiff's observations led him to conclude that the knocking had taken place within the body of this young girl, not outside; and he has shown experimentally that such noises can be produced by the reiterated displacement of the tendons of the long muscle of the shin-bone (*muscle long perronier*) from the sheath in which it glides in passing behind the external ancle-bone (*malleole externe*.)

Dr. Morrill Wyman, of Cambridge, presented a valuable report at the late annual meeting of the Massachusetts Medical Society, upon the efficacy of paracentesis of the chest, for the withdrawal of collected fluids within that cavity. He had punctured the chest eighty-nine times in thirty-six cases, and had never known any serious or unpleasant effects arise from it; but, on the contrary, cures, or great relief, had almost invariably followed each operation. The doctor exhibited a trocar, the twenty-fifth of an inch in diameter, a canula, and an exhausting pump, of very simple and ingenious construction, such as he makes use of in this operation, and which have been found well adapted to meet the exigences of every case.

The Boston *Medical Journal* says, that quite an animated, if not an exciting discussion, took place at a meeting of one of the medical societies in that city, last week, in consequence of one of the members retaining his fellowship, when it was known that for a misdemeanor, some years since, he was sentenced to the State Prison, and had since served out his term there. It was contended by some of the members, that he could not legally have any privilege of membership; that he had forfeited it, with his loss of citizenship, as a convicted criminal. Another view of the case was taken by other members, and so the society adjourned without coming to any definite conclusion.

The following obituary record, in one family, is perhaps without a parallel in the annals of consumption: Died, in Ashburnham, June 17, 1846, Mary Elizabeth, aged 16 years, daughter of Capt. Henry Kibling; Aug. 10, 1848, Mary J., aged 41 years, wife of Capt. H. Kibling; Aug. 17, 1853, Maria C., aged 24 years, wife of Capt. H. Kibling; May 22, 1854, Joseph H., aged 20 years, son of Capt. H. Kibling; July 30, 1854, Henry Osmyn, aged 22 years, son of Capt. H. Kibling; Aug. 16, 1854, Elvira A., aged 18 years, daughter of Capt. H. Kibling. In 1830, Capt. Kibling lost a daughter about 1½ years old; and in 1841 a son, about 8 months old, both from consumption.

Dr. McLoughlin has sent a communication to the Registrar-General of England, stating that in 1849, 3,602 cases of cholera were examined into, and not one was found where the disease had come on without being preceded by diarrhœa. Dr. McL. has also written a letter to Dr. Mott of this city, dated in December last, in which he says that in 600 deaths which had taken place in London during the preceding four months, not one had occurred without the previous existence of diarrhœa, which had lasted from some hours to several weeks.

The Committee of the Boylston Medical Prize Questions, have awarded a prize to Dr. Silas Durkee, of Boston, for the best dissertation on "The Constitutional Treatment of Syphilis," and the other to Dr. Geo. Lyman, also of Boston, for the best dissertation on "The Non-malignant Diseases of the Uterus." The question for the next year is "On the Diagnosis of the Diseases of the Urinary Organs." For the best dissertation on this subject, a premium of $120, or a gold medal of that value will be awarded.

Two doctors, Blanks and Embree, had a fight at Rock House Prairie, Ill., recently, growing out of professional jealousy; and after they were separated, and while Dr. Embree was walking towards his house, Dr. Blanks followed and shot him in the back, killing him instantly. Dr. Chandler, of New-Orleans, has been arrested for killing a gentleman from Boston. Dr. W. D. Thompson, of Covington, Va., has been arrested for causing the death of a young lady; an inhuman abortion had been effected.

The number of deaths in Connecticut during the last official year was 4,596, about equally divided between the two sexes. Of disorders, there were 825 deaths from consumption, 209 from typhus fever, 280 from old age, 256 from violence, 242 from pneumonia, 228 from dysentery, &c. There were only two deaths in Barkhamsted, in a population of 1,524. Seventy-eight persons died who were over 90 years of age, of whom 18 were males and 60 females. There was a decrease of births compared with the year previous.

There are six hundred and fifty beds in St. Bartholomew's (London) Hospital, and it is stated that it affords relief to *ninety thousand patients annually*. This is only one of the many large hospitals in London, and it is presumed that the others receive a relative proportion of patients; it is judged, therefore, that the aggregate number of persons annually receiving relief from them all, cannot be far from half a million.

The number of students in the Medical College of the State of South Carolina, during the past session, was 234; the State Legislature has appropriated $20,000 to the Institution, which will be applied to the improvement of its building. The number of students during the first session of the Savannah Medical College was 37, of whom six have received the degree of M. D.

A large accumulation of incurable cases of insanity is taking place in hospitals for the insane, except in those where the incurable are systematically discharged after a year or more, to make vacancies for new cases. A late report to the Senate of Massachusetts, says that there are now in the custody of institutions of that State, 1,163 insane persons, of whom 561 are in one hospital.

During the visitation of the Cholera in France, out of nearly 16,228 subscribers to the public baths of Paris, Bordeaux and Marseilles, only two deaths among them were ascribed to Cholera. There does not exist a more effective prevention of disease of every kind, and a greater promoter of good health at all times, than the practice of daily bathing.

There are in the United States 40,564 physicians; 191 surgeons; 6,139 apothecaries; 465 chemists; 2,923 dentists; 10 oculists; and 50 patent medicine makers. In the State of New-York, there are 5,050 physicians; 64 surgeons; 1,082 apothecaries; 8 oculists; 563 dentists; and 25 patent medicine makers.

The Paris correspondent of the *Western Lancet* says that the subject of treating uterine deviations by Simpson's instrument, as modified by M. Valleix, of La Pitie, has been brought before the Academy of Medicine. A public discussion is to take place shortly, which promises to be very exciting, if not somewhat severe.

Dr. Thomas R. Crosby, of Hanover, N. H., has been appointed to the new Professorship of Anatomy and Physiology in Norwich University, and Dr. Enoch C. Rolfe has received the appointment of Professor of Hygiene and Physiology in the new College at Somerville, Mass.

A butler, living with one of our opulent citizens, has commenced an action against him, in consequence of injury sustained from the drinking of wine in which tartrate of antimony had been mixed for the purpose of detecting any person in the *free* use of it.

Mr. Hely, a surgeon of Ravenstone, in Leicestershire, has been killed by drinking colchicum wine—made of the seeds and roots of meadow saffron steeped in sherry. No label had been placed on the bottle, and Mr. Hely thought it was sherry.

Dr. Walter Channing has resigned the Professorship of Midwifery and Medical Jurisprudence in the Medical School of Harvard University. Dr. D. Humphreys Storer, of Boston, has been chosen to fill the vacant Chair.

Dr. C. C. Coxe, of Easton, Md., recently performed the operation of amputating the leg at the hip-joint, with complete success. At the last account his patient was doing well.

A Large Bear.—Mr. D. Heath writes us from Salem, in this State, that a large bear was killed in that town on the morning of the 19th inst., under the following circumstances: His bearship, after killing and eating sheep, until his appetite was sated with mutton, and it had lost its relish for him, paid his attention to a field of green corn, belonging to Messrs. Benj. Heath, Jr., and John Cuningham. There he fared sumptuously for some time, and all efforts to kill or entrap him failed, although no less than five guns were set, and one trap. At length it was determined to watch for him, and shoot him during his nightly visits, and Messrs. Zebedee Hayford, Amos Barker, and Washington Keen, accordingly secreted themselves in the corn-field and awaited his approach. Nothing was seen or heard of the bear until nearly 1 o'clock, when, to their surprise, he was discovered within a few feet of them. A shot from Mr. Keen's gun put an end to Bruin's trespasses, and his life at the same time. He weighed, after being bled, and hauled a mile, 470 lbs. It was judged he lost 20 lbs. by bleeding. His feet measured seven inches across the ball.—*Augusta (Me.) Farmer.*

Hog Story.—We heard a capital anecdote about hogs the other day. In Madison and other counties, mast and acorn are very scarce. It abounds, however, in the county of Estill. Many hogs were driven there, which the Estill people considered an infringement on their rights. Councils were called to deliberate how to rid themselves of the nuisance. Many plans were proposed, but finally, after a good deal of debate, one was adopted. It seems that hogs have a great fear of bears. Accordingly the skin of a bear was procured, and a large sow was caught from one of the droves. She was covered with the bear skin and then let loose. She immediately returned among the droves, but on her approach all the hogs took flight, pursued by the sow with the bear skin. It is stated that since this experiment not a hog has crossed the confines of Estill County.—*Louisville Journal.*

The Accounts of Samuel Davidson King, Esq.—We understand that the immediate friends of this gentleman in Washington, on learning the state of his account with the Government, as shown by the books of Treasury, promptly determined to deposit the amount claimed to be due ($12,400) in the Treasury to the credit of his account, so that it (the account) can be finally settled without the slightest embarrassment to Mr. K., who, being afar off, is probably as yet unaware that any such balance appears to be due from him.

☞ A patent was in September last issued to David Freed, of Huntington, Penn., for an improvement in toilet furniture. The invention consists in attaching to a piece of furniture an apparatus, by means of which pantaloons may be drawn off without stooping or sitting down. We are to have an office in New-York, the inventor writes us.

[illegible]

The Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad in Council.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION.

OPENING REMARKS OF PRESIDENT BOARDMAN.

Speeches of Mr. Bradford, of Mass., and Hon. Abijah Mann.

Cross-firing Between the Holders of Original and Spurious Stock—Great Confusion—Adjournment to Meet in New-Haven.

In obedience to a call published during the past three weeks, several hundred stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company met at 11 o'clock yesterday at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. Wall-street was largely represented, and from remarks that passed between individuals before the organization, it was the opinion that the meeting would be anything but harmonious.

At 11 o'clock, W. W. BOARDMAN, Esq., President *pro tem.* of the Board of Directors, took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

Mr. BOARDMAN said: Perhaps the position I occupy, and into which I have been forced against my will, and in which I have been retained with great reluctance, requires me to make a brief statement to those present. Immediately upon the discovery of this fraud of ROBERT SCHUYLER, an investigation was directed to be made of the nature and extent of the fraud, and with the assistance of a distinguished accountant we have made this investigation—the substance of which is presented in the printed report—copies of which are now in the hands of those present. We have also made an investigation of the different transfers of the illegal issues of the Stock, and we think we have traced correctly all of those false issues through the various persons they have passed to the hands of the present holders. The amount of the false issue appears by this report. It will be seen therefore, gentlemen, that here has been a great, gross and unexampled fraud committed upon the holders of this stock, upon the Company, and upon this community. The consequence is a great loss to somebody inevitably. But, gentlemen, I desire you to understand that the property is not all ruined. It is not annihilated. The road is in as good condition as ever it was, and I think a better condition. It is doing more business than ever before. The State Commissioners passed over the road within the past three weeks, and pronounced it to be the best road in the State. Yes, gentlemen, you have a large property still left; and will you allow me to say one word—that notwithstanding the very great claims that are made upon the Company in consequence of this fraudulent issue, yet if this matter is met in a proper spirit—if gentlemen are willing to meet the case as it must be met—if they are willing by some conciliatory method to endeavor to alleviate the loss for all, which method I will not pretend to prescribe, would it not be a much better course? Allow me to say that the Board of Directors, feeling the amount of responsibility resting upon them, have declined to give a positive opinion as to the rights of persons interested. No official opinion is intended to be given in this report, notwithstanding the assertions of the newspapers to the contrary. It was a matter too vast and important for them to take in hand without the instruction of the Stockholders, and they have called you together to-day to advise and sustain them in this unexampled emergency. It involves a heavy responsibility to carry on this Road. We have done it in the past, and we hope to do it still further, if it is your pleasure to entrust it to such hands. But, gentlemen, the matter to be decided is, what shall be done in consequence of the disaster brought upon this Road by the monstrous frauds of ROBERT SCHUYLER? There are two parties represented here: One who are the holders of the $3,000,000 of the original genuine issue of Stock, and the holders of the spurious Stock to the amount of nearly $2,000,000, issued by ROBERT SCHUYLER. It is very possible that these interests, now conflicting, may be reconciled. I know of instances in which such reconciliations have taken place in controversies of this kind. If you go to law and become involved in an endless litigation, it may prove quite as disastrous as any you can suffer by taking a shorter and more conciliatory course. I ask then, if there is not some means by a division of the loss, or by a postponement of the subject, by which you will be able to avoid lawsuits and the consequent trouble and expenses.

The President announced that the report of the Directors would now be read by the Secretary. The report and opinion read are the same as published in the DAILY TIMES a few days since.

After the report of the Directors and the opinion of the Counsel had been read, the *President said:*

GENTLEMEN: I intended to have mentioned, inasmuch as the *Directors have been blamed for not calling* a meeting earlier, that there is a by-law which requires that there shall be three weeks' notice given of a meeting of the *Stockholders.* As soon as we learned the time when the opinion of the counsel could be prepared, we gave notice of the meeting as early as we could. We have kept the books showing the owners of original stock, and also tracing through the different hands which it passed, the spurious stock from the hands of ROBERT SCHUYLER to the present holders. I should have mentioned, also, that after Mr. SCHUYLER was too unwell to come to his office to attend to matters, a few certificates of stock were signed by Mr. CONTHAM for him.

Mr. BRADFORD, of Massachusetts, arose and said:

Being a holder of stock in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to a considerable extent, and having held that stock from the first as an investment of capital, and having never held or purchased a share since, and representing as I do about two-thirds of all the stock held in Boston and vicinity, I hope you will not think that I am making an unwarranted draw upon your time and patience, if I shall offer a few observations of the business that has called us together to-day. A fraud has been committed upon this Company by one who, according to the report of the Directors, had heretofore held a high character for integrity and intelligence, and who possessed remarkable skill in the management and construction of Railroads, almost if not quite without parallel in the history of the past or in the experience of any one living. And, gentlemen, we have assembled here to-day, many of us from distant homes, to see what order we shall take in the emergency in which we find ourselves placed. Among the plans proposed by the press and by individuals, and by some who are holders of the fraudulent shares, the opinion has been ventured, that this Company are bound to assume these fraudulent shares; we ought not to be surprised that such an opinion should be expressed; but it will devolve upon us, at this meeting, to declare whether we believe it well-founded or not. On the other hand, gentleman, you have heard the report of your Committee, who declare that they do not intend to express an opinion as to the liability of this Company. They give the opinion of learned counsel, who declare, unequivocally, it is their opinion that this Company is not holden to make good a single share of these fraudulent issues. [Applause.] Gentlemen, the opinion of the learned counsel is but confirmatory of the opinion I have entertained from the beginning, as soon as I became acquainted with the fact of the fraudulent issues. But my opinion is of little consequence to you; but I have had the opportunity of meeting talented lawyers and distinguished Judges, in various parts of the country, and I have yet to see the first man who has given an opinion, that this Company is holden for these fraudulent shares. [Continued applause.] And I will venture to say, that that man cannot be found in that part of New-England from which I came, unless a change has taken place in their opinions within a short time. Gentlemen, is it not deeply to be regretted that any persons should have placed so much confidence in ROBERT SCHUYLER as to become lenders of money and purchasers of shares in this railroad, to the extent they have done? It is not at all surprising that they should lay great stress on the words "*facit per alium, facit per se,*" forgetting that of "*caveat emptor.*" But, gentlemen, it seems almost inconceivable that any disinterested individual should think this Company ought to make good the losses that the purchasers of these shares may sustain. It is well known that when they purchased these shares they had all the information upon the case which any one could obtain, as they resided in the City of New-York, where the head office was located. It is well known to them, that it would be impossible for the Company to assume these shares without violating the Charter, and establishing a principle which in my opinion, would be fatal to all property held in a Corporation. [Applause.] And if by the recognition of this principle, property is to be destroyed and annihilated, I am sure that no one here would hold any property under an incorporation any longer than till they could dispossess themselves of it. The Corporation has been defined to be a society, all the parties belonging to it being united for a common object. Any one holding one share is a partner of the rest. You have a law in this State called the law of limited copartnership. I will suppose that a merchant had entered into such a copartnership and had gone a distance to his home, leaving the business to be carried on by a general partner. Sometime afterwards he has occasion to return to the City; he goes down to the counting house, and on looking around, sees some new and strange faces about the desks. He takes the general partner aside, and asks who these gentlemen are who appear to be superintending the business. He is informed that since he had been gone, his special partner had fallen very much in debt, and that without consultation with him he had admitted several new partners into the concern, for a valuable consideration to him. Do you suppose any merchant, so situated, would affirm that he should retain those gentlemen in business? Would he not tell them that they had made a great mistake? Would he not ask them if they had contributed any thing to the capital stock of the concern, and finally would he not request them to withdraw. At any rate, if I were the merchant so situated, the counting-house would not be large enough to hold us all. And this, gentlemen, is precisely the situation of this Company, and I cannot believe that any of the holders of original stock will admit new partners who have not made any addition to the capital stock of the Company whatever. Gentlemen, we are told that if we refuse, it will lead to litigation. It was announced that the Board of Brokers had determined to "fight the case," and that funds would be appropriated for the purpose, and that Mr. O'CONNOR and others had been engaged to conduct their case. If so, then we will have an opportunity to see if the greatest learning and greatest eloquence will succeed against justice. We do not desire to fight, we desire to be at peace, like General TAYLOR, with "the world and the rest of mankind;" but if we must fight, we will endeavor to defend ourselves in the best way we can. In the language of Lord JOHN RUSSELL we will say, "May God protect the right." Gentlemen, I have heard a good deal said about the innocence of parties to the fraud who are going to law. It is but a few days ago that I read a list of thirty-six names of individuals, who held the very comfortable amount of 10,000 shares of the spurious stock. Gentlemen, I do not desire to be pathetic, though many of these gentlemen whose names are included in the list are millionaires. But if you desire to speak of sympathies, let me ask you, gentlemen, to read over the list of the original subscribers, and you will find the names of widows and orphans and poor clergymen owning their five and ten shares, and if you have tears to shed, let me ask you to shed them on that list. [Applause.] Gentlemen, among those stockholders whom I represent here, are gentlemen to be surpassed in integrity, and honor and character by no one, I venture to say, in the country, and every one of those gentlemen have instructed me to cast their vote against the assumption of these spurious shares. [Applause.] I will add, that not only in obedience to their commands, but in obedience to the dictates of my own conscience, I shall thus vote. [Renewed applause.] In conclusion, gentlemen, I desire to offer a series of resolutions which I have prepared. They make no charge against any one, they being simply resolutions of inquiry.

Mr. MAXWELL (of New-York)—Mr. President——

VOICES—Read the resolutions—resolutions. [Great confusion.]

Mr. MAXWELL—(After much difficulty in gaining the attention of the meeting,) I am as anxious as anybody to hear the resolutions offered by Mr. BRADLEY; and I do not desire to interfere in the arrangements of this meeting; but there are certain preliminaries which ought to be attended to before we enter into any business. In a meeting called a few evenings since at the Metropolitan Hotel, we were unable to do anything, on account of no *modus operandi* of voting having been agreed upon.

The PRESIDENT—When we come to vote we have the arrangements perfected.

Mr. BRADLEY proceeded to read his preamble and resolutions, which were as follows:

Whereas, It is believed by the Shareholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company that, owing to the manner in which its affairs have heretofore been conducted, the earnings of the road have been less than they should be, and that a road which has the capacity of becoming one of the most profitable in the Union, has for a considerable time made no return whatever to the holders of its shares; therefore

Resolved, That a Committee consisting of —— persons be chosen from among its shareholders to investigate and review the proceedings of its managers and employés from its commencement to the present time, and see if any favoritism has been used in the giving out of contracts or making purchases on account of the road; if all its income has been duly accounted for and appropriated to legitimate purposes; if suitable and capable employés have been engaged by its managers to perform the various duties devolved upon them, and to report at a future meeting of the shareholders the result of said investigations, making at that time a full disclosure of all proceedings which may have come under their inspection, by reason of which the shareholders have suffered any damage or loss, or have a claim upon any person or persons for injury received, or for any acts in violation of the Charter.

Resolved, That the Managers of this Company be, and they are hereby requested to reorganize and arrange the business of the Company, that

1. The President of the Company shall be separated from the interests of all other Railroad Companies, and that his whole time and best energies shall be given to promote the interests of this Company.

2. That the servants of the Company, from the Superintendent down to the porters, be supervised with strict reference to the qualification of each individual to fill, in the best manner for the interests of the Company, the place he occupies.

3. That there be made up monthly statements of the business of the Company, showing the whole amount of the earnings of the Company; the expenses of working the road, including interest on the debt; and also the amount which may have been paid under contracts or agreements subsisting with this Company and any other. This statement to be furnished as early as the 20th day of each month, containing the business of the preceding month, and placed in the different offices of the Company for inspection of any shareholder who may desire to see it.

4. That the Board prepare a full and detailed account of the business of the Company to the shareholders at the regularly appointed meetings held for electing a Manager; and that said account be accompanied by a tabular statement showing the name of each of its officers, agents or servants in its service, specifying their names, occupations, residence, time, and amount of salary, fees or perquisites.

5. That all the free tickets now outstanding be annulled, and that henceforth no free tickets or passes be granted by the managers, officers or servants of the Company, and that no individual shall be suffered to pass over the road free, except the officers and employés, and then only during the time they shall be in the service of the Company, excepting, also the stockholders attending the annual and other meetings of the Company regularly called.

6. That no transfer of shares in the stock of the Company shall be made except at the head office of the Company, located at New-York or New-Haven; whatever may be chosen as the said head office.

Hon. ABIJAH MANN appeared on the platform and addressed the meeting. He said,

Mr. PRESIDENT: I represent some 1,000 shares of the Stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, and it becomes my duty in behalf of those who have entrusted me with their honors, like the gentleman from Massachusetts, to express to this meeting clearly and firmly, the views they entertain and which I entertain in regard to the liabilities of this Company *to respond in damages for the acts of their agent. Sir,* my experience has not been a short one, and I venture to say, that doctrines like those promulgated from Massachusetts, can never obtain and can never be upheld in the State of New-York. [Applause and hisses.] *We have a different rule of conduct here,* and venture to assert and challenge a contradiction from any quarter, that the whole history of jurisprudence from the beginning down to the present moment, furnishes no example for an opinion like that which is supposed to have been given and which has not been given by the eminent and learned counsel employed by the Company. Mr. President, read that opinion carefully, scan it closely, and you will find in it your liability put down in as plain and distinct language as the judgment of any Court has ever been pronounced. It is not, therefore, what the gentleman from Massachusetts in his supposed high morals in commercial transactions supposes it to be, nor what he maintains it should be. The counsel tell you, Sir, after a great many preliminaries, which have no bearing on the main question, that in the case of a general agent, his acts will be binding upon the principal, though he violates his particular instructions, provided the acts done in violation thereof come within the general scope of his authority. What plainer language do you want? What plainer indication would a jury require of the liability of this Company, provided ROBERT SCHUYLER acted within the general scope of his authority when he granted them certificates? Whether he did act within that scope is for a jury and not for counsel to decide; as a question of fact. What can be plainer, gentlemen, that ROBERT SCHUYLER had general powers conferred upon him by this Company; and especially is this that idea maintained in this report of the Directors of this Company? They take great pains to set out the unlimited confidence they reposed in him, and they held him out to the world here as the man of their choice. They made him general agent for the transfer of stock, and when he issued a stock certificate, all the world, having no notice that he was committing a fraud, had a right to presume that they were bound by his acts—that it was lawful certificate. Now, gentlemen, if this proposition the learned counsel has employed, in regard to the liabilities of a Company, be a true proposition, you have nothing to do, and the Company have nothing to do, but to apply it to the particular case in hand. If SCHUYLER was a general agent, and issued certificates and transfers of stock, can anything be plainer than that he was acting within the general scope of his authority. He might not under Massachusetts law; perhaps there may be a different standard of morals there. I presume there is, or the gentleman would not have expressed such morals as he has expressed here. He says he represents gentlemen of as high morals and integrity as can be found anywhere. I am sorry to say, he *misrepresented* them, when he undertook to say to you, that they would be in favor of repudiating, not the stock, gentlemen, but representing the liabilities of this Company.

Mr. BAILY, of Connecticut—Mr. President, is the gentleman speaking upon the resolutions?

The PRESIDENT—He is.

Mr. BAILY—Does he represent spurious or genuine stock?

Mr. MANN—I represent genuine stock—real stock—the certificates of which are signed by the authorized agent. [Great confusion.]

A VOICE—Do you own any stock?

Mr. MANN—I own none myself. I come here as the agent of others. [Hisses.]

A VOICE—Is it in order for a gentleman to speak who represents spurious stock?

Mr. MANN—I am authorized by Mr. VERMILYE to represent 100 shares of genuine stock for CARPENTER & VERMILYE, besides which I represent 1,200 shares belonging to Mr. BELMONT, and also stock to a very large amount owned by Mr. VANDERBILT, and I profess to have a little *stock* of my own left yet. [Laughter, hisses, and applause.]

FAT GENTLEMAN—We shall be able to do nothing, unless we observe rules of order. One thing at a time, is a good rule, and I beg the Chairman to confine speakers to the resolution.

The PRESIDENT—In a meeting of this kind, for a mere consultation, great latitude is always allowed, and——

FAT GENTLEMAN—Confine him to the rules of order.

Mr. MANN—What rules of order?

The PRESIDENT—According to my experience, when great interests are involved like this, there has always been great latitude given in the discussion of a question, and I am rather inclined to indulge a speaker, provided he keeps within the range of debate, which may reasonably arise, and others may afterwards reply if they please. [Great confusion—loud voices intermingled.]

Dr. FOOTE, of Connecticut—(in a loud voice,) I want to know who are Stockholders, and who not? If a man rises, let him show his certificate as authority for acting for others. [Cheers and hisses.] You can't hiss me down, I will be heard.——

[Great confusion ensued at this point of the debate, which by the efforts of the President was finally quieted.

Mr. MANN—(resuming,) In a business matter it is best to be calm, and to look at things quietly. I am obliged to speak vehemently in order to be heard by the great concourse of gentlemen in this room. But I will not detain you long. Do not therefore be impatient, although I should say some things which are prejudicial to your interests. I was commenting, gentlemen, upon the opinion of the Counsel relied upon by this Company. I was about to show this meeting that the Counsel have not given upon their own responsibility any such opinion as they are supposed to give in regard to the liabilities of this Company; that on the contrary they have given the precise opinion which any candid lawyer would give, if applied to on such an occasion. They have said, (and let me repeat it,) that the principal is always liable for the act of his agent, he acting within the scope of his authority. That is the main principle involved in this case, and that is the only principle. Apply it to the case in hand and you have only to inquire before a jury of your country, or a Court of Equity, (for both are said to have jurisdiction,) whether SCHUYLER did act, when he issued these certificates, within the general scope of his authority. The answer to that question is the answer to the question of the liability of this Company. This doctrine is no new doctrine; it has been maintained from the earliest history of jurisprudence down to this day. You will find it in every well written law book, and in every decision pronounced by [illegible] the gentleman who addressed you——

MAN WITH RED HAIR—(interrupting)—He owns stock, though.

Mr. MANN—I have no doubt of it.

MAN WITH RED HAIR—You don't.

Mr. MANN—I know I do not in this Company. [Great confusion.]

MAN WITH RED HAIR—What makes you speak, then?

Mr. MANN—I speak, Sir, because I have a right to speak. [Loud noise and great confusion.] And I do not yield the floor again for any remarks that are made, whether they are pertinent or impertinent. [Loud applause, hisses, and cries of "Put him out."]

Mr. CLEVELAND, of Hartford—I desire to know whether this is a political caucus? [Hisses and cheers.] I object to these proceedings. They are entirely out of order. [Confused voices.] I speak not as——

A VOICE—Put him out. [Intense confusion.]

Mr. CLEVELAND—Oh, yes, put him out. I say, Sir, these proceedings are entirely out of order.

The PRESIDENT—Do you rise to a point of order?

Mr. CLEVELAND—I do. We have not made a legal organization. There are gentlemen participating here who are stockholders in every other company except this.

The PRESIDENT—The question of order has already been presented twice or three times, and decided that according to——

Mr. CLEVELAND—(Vehemently)—I will make myself understood. I have never in my brief experience (great confusion, several gentlemen making efforts to be heard) known—meetig—organized—manner—resolutions submitted. I claim—original stockholders—hissed down—Wall-street—Financial Maelstrem—swallowed up—innocent men.

A GENTLEMAN WITH UMBRELLA UPRAISED—(Very loud)—You are out of order——

The PRESIDENT—Mr. CLEVELAND, you have the floor from this gentleman. I must have order here. You have raised an objection to the whole proceedings. A gentleman is on the floor—a resolution has been offered—the gentlemen who have spoken have been allowed to proceed and you are too late. I will endeavor to keep order, but one against four or five hundred is of no avail unless you sustain me.

Mr. CLEVELAND—I appeal from the decision of the Chair. [Loud cries and great confusion.]

Mr. MAXWELL—I beg most respectfully that no marks of approbation or disapprobation be expressed.

Mr. MANN—That's right.

Mr. CLEVELAND—I object to the meeting going on in this way with all respect to you, Mr. President, for I know you very well, and I appeal to this body of Stockholders from your decision. I believe I am right, but if wrong I stand corrected.

The President put the question of Mr. CLEVELAND's appeal from the decision of the Chair to a vote *viva voce.* The meeting by a large majority sustained the decision of the Chair.

LOUD VOICES—"Vote by stocks," "Spurious stock no right to vote," "D—d outrage," "Move an adjournment."

THE PRESIDENT—Order, gentlemen, order. We must have order in some shape or other.

[For some minutes the most intense excitement prevailed. Loud voices were heard in all parts of the room, accompanied with violent gesticulations. Wall-street members seemed to keep remarkably cool under the pressure.]

GENTLEMAN WITH AN EXPRESSIVE VIS.—(In a loud voice.) The vote should have been taken by the original stock. The decision has been appealed from; now let us ascertain who has original stock.

Mr. MANN—Hear my argument first, and then ascertain. A running fire of words here ensued between the President and the possessor of the expressive vis., in the midst of which, Capt. E. E. MORGAN moved that the meeting adjourn, to meet in New-Haven on Thursday, next at 11 o'clock. The greatest confusion followed this motion, in the midst of which, Hon. Judge INGERSOLL, of Conn., obtained the floor. The first part of Judge INGERSOLL's remarks, our reporter was unable to hear. He raised a point, however, upon the legality of a Corporation incorporated in one State, calling a meeting of its stockholders in another State. He said that in one State (Maine) a decision had been rendered, pronouncing the illegality of the proceeding, and he had never seen the principle disputed by the decision of a Court elsewhere.

The President cited a case in Connecticut in which such a proceeding had been pronounced legal.

Judge INGERSOLL contended that the decision warranted no such inference—that by the decision gentlemen appointed by stockholders might act without the limits of Connecticut, but the decision gave no authority for stockholders to hold a meeting without the State.

Mr. CLEVELAND—I demand a vote by stock.

The PRESIDENT, (to Mr. CLEVELAND)—Are you a stockholder, Sir?

Mr. CLEVELAND—I hold a power of attorney giving me authority to represent stockholders here; and I say sir, that there never was a meeting where credentials were not first examined, the rights of persons to participate in its proceedings ascertained.

The PRESIDENT—Wherever there is occasion to vote, the rights of parties to vote will be known.

Mr. PHELPS—Can a man debate a question upon which he cannot vote?

Mr. MANN—I can vote. I can give four thousand votes, for I have that power.

VOICES—Cries of question on the adjournment. (Great confusion.)

A NOISY STOCKHOLDER—I have one objection to Mr. MANN's speaking, and that is, he may occupy the whole time of the meeting.

The PRESIDENT—How much time are you willing to allow Mr. MANN?

Mr. MANN—I am not willing to be restricted.

Mr. W. H. NELSON—Mr. President, one gentleman has already delivered a legal argument before this meeting, and when a second attempts to reply, a commotion ensues.

Mr. CLEVELAND—I called the first gentleman to order, as I did Mr. MANN.

Mr. NELSON—We have proceed thus far on this basis. This gentleman is entitled to be heard.

During this dialogue, the same confusion existed. Capt. MORGAN continued to use insulting taunts to Mr. MANN, which, however, were not noticed by the latter gentleman—MORGAN's friends in the meantime making efforts to keep him still. No less than half a dozen persons were speaking at once.

The PRESIDENT by great efforts succeeded in restoring partial order. Mr. MANN resumed, but was again interrupted by a gentleman who raised a point of order. The floor was occupied by several ambitious speakers. Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN finally gained a hearing. He said, May I as an unlucky owner of fifty shares of the original stock, for which I paid $108 per share, venture to say a few words. I came here to learn what gentleman on both sides of the question had to say. Now we have heard the gentleman from Massachusetts—let us hear Mr. MANN. Let us compromise the question, for if we are to continue to discuss these technicalities of parliamentary rules the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company will sink into the lowest depths.

Mr. CLEVELAND—Mr. Chairman. [Great confusion.]

The PRESIDENT—Mr. CLEVELAND, the meeting is evidently against you.

Mr. CLEVELAND—Yes, and the President too, I think; and I consider the position the President has taken to be a base assumption of power. [Loud hissing and cries of "put him out."]

Quiet was again restored after a while, and Mr. MANN resumed his remarks. He said:

I have explained the legal proposition of the eminent counsel who was employed by this Company to pronounce an opinion for its guidance. Let us now see what construction the Directors and the public have been led to put upon that proposition. It is not an opinion against the liability of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to be read in a Court of Justice, and used as an argument, it is an opinion that the over issue of this stock in the illegal manner in which it is done does not create any debt or any obligation against this Company. Now, gentlemen, what is a debt? Let us test the opinion critically. A debt is an ascertained unliquidated sum admitted to be due. This is not admitted to be due, and consequently it has not created a debt nor an obligation. An obligation is an admission on your part that you are under a promise of some sort. Now the Company is not under any promise to the Directors who have misunderstood that opinion, and they tell you and tell the world, that the counsel say that no power of the Legislature of State of Connecticut with the consent of the stockholders can increase the capital stock. This is entering right. It is a sovereign act. The fundamental acts of the officer, they say, greatly transcend any power conferred upon him, or which the Directors could confer upon him. The counsel do not say that the acts do not implicate the Company in any way. They do not say that the Company may not be liable for damages, but they say that the Company are not liable for a debt, and are not under obligation, and I agree with them; but in all cases, Gentlemen, as I have remarked to you, the principal is holden for the acts of his agent, just as the counsel say, whenever they act beyond the scope of their authority. Mr. MANN said, in conclusion, that no respectable lawyer out of New-England would maintain to the contrary. This was not a question of abstract right. They were to determine for themselves. They would resort to the legal tribunals, and, in that case only abide by the decision that might be rendered there. He would, on the mere question of policy, say a word or two to them, in all kindness, what is best for the stockholders of this corporation to do. It was one of the best corporations in the country. It had been ably managed, [hisses and laughter,] apart from the delinquency of ROBERT SCHUYLER. The Company are innocent of those transactions. The Company is one victim of that fraud, and there were other victims before him. In all human probability this Company would have to respond to the damages that been inflicted on the stockholders. The question was whether the Company would do voluntarily now, what no doubt they would be compelled to do in the end.

Dr. FOOTE, of Ct., moved that a vote be taken to ascertain who were stockholders. He was for giving every man a fair and impartial hearing. He did not want one man put down by hisses, and another puffed up by applause. That was not the way they did business in old Connecticut. It might do very well for Tammany Hall, but it did not become a meeting of this character, or a meeting assembled for this purpose. He did not wish to be put down by outside banditti, nor by hot house politicians. [Laughter.] All that he, and those whom he represented, wanted, was justice. He wanted nothing more, he would submit to nothing less. He wanted this meeting to behave like men, and not like boys. He concluded by pressing his motion to have a vote, in order to ascertain who are, and who are not stockholders.

Mr. MAXWELL—This desultory debate, I can foresee, will break up the meeting. He moved that they proceed to regular business.

Mr. CLEVELAND, moving towards the President's table, and speaking in a loud voice, "Mr. Chairman, I appeal to this meeting whether I am not to be heard; I have the floor and I shall not surrender it. He contended that the meeting had not been regularly organized, nor in accordance with the rule prescribed in the Director's Report. [The gentleman here read that clause in the report in reference to the point, and then took his seat quietly.] More noise and confusion.

Mr. BOARDMAN wished to know whether the Chairman was to be supported by the meeting or not.

Judge HALLIBURTON next took the floor. With Mr. INGERSOLL he had questions touching the regularity or legality of holding a meeting in the City of New-York. He would have these doubts settled first, before proceeding to a consideration of the resolutions.

Capt. MORGAN moved to adjourn the meeting to New-Haven.

The motion was seconded by Mr. CLEVELAND, but it was not put to the Chair.

Mr. NELSON inquired on what principle it was undertaken to separate the two descriptions of stock. He wanted to know who had the competent authority to do this. He had some doubts in the premises.

Mr. ROBINSON, of Philadelphia, earnestly advocated the passage of the resolutions.

The [illegible] against the resolutions.

An amendment was offered (but rejected) that the transfers be made only at New-Haven—New-York being struck out.

Much discussion ensued next as to whether the resolutions should be taken singly or in the aggregate. It was decided that the voting should be according to the number of shares each holder was in possession of.

A member said there was no use in going on with proceedings like these. He was fully persuaded that the meeting was illegal,—the proper place to hold it was at New-Haven.

Another gentleman read the following resolution:

Resolved, That the New-York and New-Haven Company being of opinion that they are not called upon by principles of equity and justice to assume and accept the fraudulent stock issued by ROBERT SCHUYLER, exceeding the limit clearly fixed by the Charter of the Company, do hereby refuse to acknowledge, assume, accept or recognize in any manner the said fraudulent issue of stock.

The Chairman said the question was now on the original Resolutions.

Mr. PHELPS suggested an adjournment to New-Haven sometime in November. In that case it would be a legally constituted meeting.

A gentleman who said he was an "unfortunate stockholder," hoped the resolutions would pass. Then, if they so willed it, adjourn the next meeting to New-Haven. The proceedings at these New-York meetings were merely advisory. They had no binding force. Pass the Resolutions—there was nothing in them that any of them would regret.

The last resolution was withdrawn, when the original resolutions were put to the meeting.

Mr. BRADFORD protested against their adoption.

The vote by shares was called. Then by ballot, and at last put by *viva voce,* and unanimously adopted.

A Committee of five were appointed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Mr. Bradford, Boston, Mr. Dyer, New-York, Mr. Dater, New-York, Charles C. Griswold, Connecticut, Ely A. Elliott, of Clinton, Conn.

An inquiry was made into the character of the Stock represented by the Committee, but some of it was found to be spurious.

Several gentlemen called to have the last resolutions submitted again to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN asked if anybody questioned his decision as to the feeling of the meeting on the resolutions now called for; or if anybody wanted to have them put over again?

Mr. CLEVELAND—Yes, I do.

The CHAIRMAN then put Mr. BRADFORD's resolutions over again, and they were carried with an overwhelming majority, there being but two voices in the negative.

The CHAIRMAN (to Mr. CLEVELAND)—Now, Sir, will that do? [Laughter.]

Mr. CLEVELAND—Yes, that is the very thing I wanted.

Mr. PHELPS—I move that the motion be now taken up and put to the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN and others—Hear the other resolutions first.

Silence having been obtained,

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, hear the resolutions offered by Mr. STURGES. He is a member of the Board of Directors, and has been so from the beginning. He is a highly-honorable man, as I know well, and I believe commands as much respect in this community as anybody here. Here are his resolutions:

Whereas, ROBERT SCHUYLER, the Transfer Agent of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, has, for his own purposes, and unauthorized by the stockholders or their representatives, issued a large amount of stock, and said stock has been conveyed by said SCHUYLER, or his firm, causing great injustice to the parties holding said spurious issues, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of the holders of the stock of the Company be appointed to confer with a Committee of the holders of the illegal and unauthorized issues, for the purpose of consultation, with the object of obtaining, if possible, a just and equitable basis of adjustment of the interests of the two parties, in order to avoid the endless litigation and expenses, and prejudices to the Company and the public, which will otherwise arise out of the various questions connected with this fraud.

Cries of "Good," "good."

Resolved, That the Committee to be appointed in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions be requested to invite the parties holding the Schuyler stock to appoint a Committee for conference, in accordance with the above resolution.

Resolved, That the Committee report the action of the Committees to the Directors, and that the Directors be requested to report the same to the stockholders for such further action as they may deem requisite.

Expressions of approval from gentlemen standing round followed the reading of these resolutions.

Mr. STURGES—Now read the remarks, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN—Yes, gentlemen, hear Mr. STURGES' remarks.

Mr. STURGES had committed his observations to paper, from which the Chairman read. He (Mr. S.) offered these resolutions to promote an amicable and equitable arrangement of the various interests involved in this fraud. Whatever might be the legal rights of the original stockholders, he conceived that it would be for their interest that a compromise *should* be made, and that the claims of damages which might be urged against the Company would be thereby more readily and satisfactorily adjusted. If this arrangement were not accomplished, he thought it was obvious that a series of law suits would be opened with the effect of subjecting the Company to many serious and prolonged embarrassments. *Secondly,* he would rather suffer any inconvenience than be the cause of such a disastrous state of affairs as he believed would be the consequence if no proper measures were taken to rectify the relations of all parties concerned in this matter.

Mr. ROBINSON thought such resolutions as those just offered would be much more appropriate at the adjourned meeting, because it was now doubtful whether they had a legal meeting or not.

Mr. DENNY, amid some confusion, moved an adjournment—or rather, that the motion for an adjournment previously offered, be put to the meeting.

A VOICE—No, these resolutions are all right.

ANOTHER VOICE—Let them be put then.

CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I will now put—

SEVERAL VOICES—Put the motion for adjournment.

Mr. JUDSON—It appears to me that the business of the meeting which may be called at New-Haven would be much facilitated by the passing of these resolutions. There are conflicting interests here among us, which, if carried into an extreme, will involve this Company in ruin. I have good stock, and have held it from the beginning, or nearly the beginning, of the road. A compromise is therefore advisable on some ground or other, before we finish this business here, and the sooner it is done the better for all parties concerned.

Mr. CLEVELAND—I would inquire, Sir, if Mr. JONATHAN STURGES is the mover of those resolutions?

CHAIRMAN—Yes, Sir; decidedly.

Mr. CLEVELAND—I would inquire also, whether he is the holder of more spurious than good stock?

CHAIRMAN—He holds fifty shares bad, and forty shares good. [Laughter.]

Mr. JUDSON—What difference does that make as to these proceedings? What difference does it make in the advisability of our adopting his resolutions?

Some gentleman, whose name we could not ascertain, amid the talking and *sotto voce* commentaries that were on every side kept up on the resolutions, spoke in favor of putting Mr. STURGES' propositions.

Mr. DENNY again called for the Chairman to put the motion for adjournment.

Mr. JUDSON, who had, in the meantime kept the floor, claimed to be heard out.

The Chairman acknowledged his claim, and told him to proceed.

Mr. JUDSON then continued to remark that admitting him (Mr. STURGES) to be a spurious stockholder, and that he held a larger amount of spurious than of genuine stock, that could have no fair effect in influencing the meeting to lay aside his resolutions.

Mr. PHELPS wanted to speak, but the Chair decided that Dr. FOOTE had the floor.

Dr. FOOTE did not recognize those holding spurious stock as shareholders at all. He did not even recognize the meeting as legal, but he was in favor of appointing a Committee. He would have the Committee, however, to consist of genuine stockholders, and appointed by genuine stockholders.

At this stage of the proceedings, the confusion which had for half an hour previous been silently fermenting, now burst out, and an indescribable scene ensued. Everybody talked, shouted, gestured, grimaced, and nobody was heard. Some, in despair, endeavored to gain a hearing by mounting the chairs and forms, but, as every one seemed acting on the determination to make a speech himself, and to let nobody else do the same thing, it was an utter impossibility to make anything intelligible out of such a Babel.

Eventually, the noise subsided, and the Chairman, having shouted down everybody, gave precedence to Mr. PHELPS, as having first caught his eye.

Mr. PHELPS merely demanded that the motion for adjournment be put to the meeting. If the meeting were a legal meeting, it would go so far as to legalize the spurious stock. He would pass no vote whatever; he would oppose every vote such as those proposed. [Cries of "That's correct," "That's the doctrine."] He would not in the remotest degree do anything that would go to recognize that stock. These propositions came from shrewd men, and considering the vote thereon to be one of vital importance, he should vote against it if it were properly put before the meeting. But considering that the motion to adjourn preceded all other motions, and that in the meantime, before the next meeting, those interested would have leisure to consider the matter fully, he hoped that the motion to adjourn at this time would be put, to meet again in the city of New-Haven on a blank day in November, at the same time taking it for granted that the Directors call a meeting to be held at the same hour and place. He concluded by hoping the motion would be put and carried.

The CHAIRMAN requested that a day should be named—say the second Tuesday or second Wednesday.

Mr. PHELPS—Will you name the day, then?

The CHAIRMAN—Certainly, if agreeable. I will name the second Wednesday.

Several voices expressed approval.

[illegible] posing of Mr. STURGES' resolutions.

A number of speakers started up and addressed the Chair simultaneously for and against the consideration of the motion for adjournment, many of them advocating the putting of Mr. STURGES' resolutions.

A voice shouted "Order!" the question for adjournment was not debatable.

The CHAIRMAN—It is. I decide that when a motion is made to adjourn to a particular time and place, the discussion of it is in order.

A STOCKHOLDER—Then I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN—But the Chair wont entertain that appeal.

Mr. DENNY—It has been stated here that 20 per cent of the good stock is owned in Connecticut, and, on the same authority, that 50 per cent. of the good stock is held in New-York. Now, where is the propriety of requiring 50 per cent. of the stockholders going to New-Haven from here, instead of requiring 20 per cent. of the stockholders to come from New-Haven to New-York? I would move that this meeting adjourn to meet on a call of the Directors, either here or there, as the law requires.

CHAIRMAN—Then to prevent trouble, let the first motion proposed be put, and if rejected, yours will be put afterwards.

Mr. DENNY—No; I move as an amendment that the word New-Haven be left out.

CHAIRMAN—If you insist on having your amendment put, it may be cause of a great deal of discussion.

Mr. DENNY—I insist on the amendment.

CHAIRMAN—Then I put the amendment first.

The amendment was declared to be lost.

CHAIRMAN—Now, gentlemen, it is to be understood that if you do not adjourn, the question will be taken on these resolutions.

Mr. DENNY—I hope so.

The CHAIRMAN then put the motion to the effect that the meeting adjourn to meet in New-Haven on the second——

A VOICE—At 9 o'clock.

CHAIRMAN—Give them time to go there: at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

The question was then put, and the sense of the meeting taken *viva voce.*

The CHAIRMAN declared he did not know who had it.

There were numerous calls for a stock vote.

CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, will you allow me to take the question by acclamation in this way; will those gentlemen behind sit down?

Whilst the masses behind were taking their seats, Mr. DENNY broke in by saying that his only object in proposing his amendment was to get the question taken on those resolutions.

CHAIRMAN—(the gentlemen having seated themselves)—I ask those in favor of this motion to rise.

About two-thirds of the entire assemblage rose.

CHAIRMAN—I think there can be no doubt that the motion is carried.

Another scene of confusion followed this announcement.

Some called for a stock vote, some called for an adjournment, some asked to have the last motion put over again. Ultimately the noise became so loud that every one was speaking by dumb show.

THE CHAIRMAN commanded silence for a time, but in vain; at last order was gradually restored, and

THE CHAIRMAN said he should put the question to the house and take a vote if required, especially as the tellers might yet be in the room.

A STOCKHOLDER denied that the question could be again put in any form. Besides there were no tellers, as none had been appointed.

The Chairman replied that so much the more legal would be the vote by shares.

Another person from the crowd in the vicinity of the Chairman was anxious to inquire, whether on the passage of any such question as this, and after the Chair had declared it carried, the Chairman could volunteer any suggestions, which, if acted on, would upset his own declaration?

Mr. CLEVELAND thought it was wrong in the Chairman to take these proceedings, when throughout the whole meeting he had refused to call for a motion on stock. [Hisses and renewed confusion.]

CHAIRMAN—It is totally in vain to do anything further, and therefore I pronounce this meeting adjourned till the second Wednesday of November, in New-Haven.

The meeting then broke up.

Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Tract and Bible and Common Prayer-Book Societies.

A business meeting of these bodies was held yesterday (Tuesday) morning, in the office No. 55 East Thirteenth-street. There was a moderate attendance of members and subscribers.

Rev. Dr. PRICE took the Chair by request.

W. R. RONALDS, Esq., was unanimously chosen Secretary.

The reports read at the anniversary celebration on Sunday evening, (and abstracts of which we published in the TIMES of yesterday,) were again read, and on motion, adopted. The election of officers to both Societies for the ensuing year was then proceeded with. We subjoin the result:

OFFICERS OF THE P. E. TRACT SOCIETY.

Bishop of the Diocese President ex-officio.
Rev. H. POTTER, D. D., 1st Vice President.
Rev. J. MCVICKAR, D. D., 2d Vice President.
Rev. J. H. TAYLOR, D. D., 3d Vice President.
Rev. R. COX, Corresponding Secretary.
WM. R. RONALDS, Recording Secretary.
THOS. C. BUTLER, Treasurer and Agent.

TRUSTEES.—Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D., Rev. F. Vinton, D. D., Rev. S. Seabury, D. D., Rev. S. R. Johnson, D. D., Rev. Wm. Walton, Rev. A. S. Leonard, Rev. Caleb Clapp, Rev. A. B. Beach, Rev. G. H. Houghton, Rev. E. R. T. Cook, Wm. E. Dunscomb, Wm. H. Hobart, Wm. H. Bell, Saml. Nott Hyde, Floyd Smith, Wm. Moore, John H. Swift, D. H. Arnold, John C. Thacher, Wm. T. Pinckney, Cyrus Curtiss, Wm. B. Ballow and H. T. Anderson.

OFFICERS OF THE NEW-YORK BIBLE AND COMMON PRAYER BOOK SOCIETY.

The Bishop of the Diocese President ex-officio.
Rev. H. POTTER, D.D., 1st Vice-President.
Rev. WM. BERRIAN, D.D., 2d Vice-President.
Rev. J. MCVICKAR, D.D., 3d Vice-President.
Rev. SAML. SEABURY, D.D., 4th Vice-President.
FLOYD SMITH, 5th Vice-President.
WM. E. DUNSCOMB, 6th Vice-President.
CHAS. N. S. ROWLAND, 7th Vice-President.
WM. H. HOBART, 8th Vice-President.
WM. H. BELL, Recording Secretary.
THOS. C. BUTLER, Treas. and Agent.

MANAGERS.—Rev. Joseph H. Price, D. D., Rev. Richard Cox, Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D.; Rev. E. T. Higbee, D. D.; Rev. B. J. Haight, D. D.; Rev. R. B. Vankleeck, D. D.; Rev. Thomas H. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. A. B. Hart, Rev. C. R. Duffie, Rev. J. W. Diller, Rev. Joshua Weaver, Frederick Depeyster, Cyrus Curtis, John Atstyne, C. B. Bostwick, J. W. Mitchell, Samuel T. Skidmore, A. B. Sands, W. A. Duncan, John Hecker, Alexander L. McDonald, John R. Livingston, James Van Norden, Isaac Fryer.

Fatal Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.

As the train which left this City at 12 o'clock on Monday last was approaching Oak Hill, Mr. SMITH, the engineer, discovered a man walking on the track and approaching the train. The usual signal was immediately given, but the man paid no attention to it but continued to advance, and before the train could be stopped he was run down by the locomotive and instantly killed. It is the opinion of those who witnessed the scene that he purposely placed himself in a position to be killed. His name was JESSE MULLEN, a carpenter by trade, and a resident of Durham, Greene Co. No blame is attached to the officers of the train, as every effort was made to warn the man of his danger. We are indebted to Mr. ALBERTON, Postmaster on the road, for the facts.

An Honest Tradesman.

A correspondent, a farmer, writes us from Troy in praise of an honest tradesman he found in this City. While trading in a store in the Bowery, near Grand-street, he took out a pocket-book containing money and notes to the amount of $1,000, and paid his bill, carelessly leaving the remainder of his funds buried in the goods upon the counter. He did not perceive his loss until some time had elapsed, and then supposed that the money had been stolen. On Monday last, however, he received the book and money by express at Troy; the property having been found and forwarded by the proprietor of the store, with "compliments." Our correspondent desires us to give publicity to this instance of commercial honesty. We do so.

A Facetious Councilman.

A characteristic scene occurred at the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen. A series of resolutions was introduced by Mr. VERMILYE, in relation to the visit of the French men-of-war now in port, and the appointment of a Special Committee was recommended, for the purpose of tendering to the officers of these vessels those agreeable courtesies known since the remote ages as "the hospitalities of the City." The motion was agreed to; five gentlemen were selected to constitute the Committee; and it was a fair presumption that the matter was settled. But not so. Up came Councilman KENNEDY, to move that an *appropriation of $2,500 be made, for the purpose of defraying the expenses.* The proposition was gravely voted upon; a motion for reduction to $1,000 was put and lost; and the original motion finally prevailed, (to all appearances,) by a vote of 12 Yeas to [illegible] Nays. [illegible] vote of three-fourths of the members elected to legalize appropriations of money, the resolution was really lost. Now came the scene; one of those disgraceful attempts which have gone further than anything else to lower the character of the Council Board,—making all its members suffer for the misconduct of a few among their number. Mr. KENNEDY, with a tone of triumph suited to the occasion, declared that the members who voted against the resolution "to appear consistent, had secretly wished to see it carried, but that they now had the pleasure of knowing that they had failed in having their secret wishes gratified." Councilman JEREMIAH, who voted against KENNEDY's proposal, said he had done so in good faith; and begged to inquire if the mover intended his remarks as an insult to the members of the Board. Mr. KENNEDY's answer was very much to the point,—if not very civil: "*he had intended his remark as an insult.*"

The Brick Church Property.

Preliminary steps have been taken by the Common Council for the purchase of the Brick Church property on Beekman street. The Board of Councilmen has instructed its Finance Committee to confer with the Trustees of the Church in relation to the valuation which they place upon the property, upon what terms they will relinquish it, &c. The Pastor, and Trustees of this Church, are now understood to be decidedly favorable to a transfer of the site to the City, and are awaiting the propositions of the Common Council. The question of sale or no sale must be settled speedily, in order to satisfy the growing wants of the City and General Governments. It seems a pity that the congregation of the "Brick Church" should continue to be chained to a set of premises which have become too noisy for their worship and too valuable to be allowed to go to waste. The Common Council will do a good deed by making up its mind as soon as convenient, and so put that matter at rest. If we do not have the City Post-Office on the triangle, let us have it in the Park, at least, and then turn the Church into a Court-House.

Any change will be an improvement.

Board of Ten Governors.

The Board met at 4 P. M., yesterday. The requisitions of the different departments were read and referred to the appropriate Committees. Various communications were also received and referred.

Number of inmates remaining at the various departments, week ending Sept. 30, 1854: Bellevue Hospital, 714; Lunatic Asylum, [illegible]; Almshouse, 1,032; Penitentiary, 531; Penitentiary Hospital, from Sept. 7, 435; Workhouse, 95; Small-Pox Hospital, 3; Randall's Island, [illegible]; Randall's Island Hospital, 259; City Prison, 281. Total, 5,504. Increase, 117.

Number remaining Sept. 23, 5,387; admitted, 1,104. Total, 6,491.

Died, 22; discharged, 883; sent to Penitentiary, 76; sent to State Prison, 6. Total, 987.

Letter from John M. Clayton on the Presidency—Know-Nothingism, &c.—Interesting Correspondence.

From the Pennsylvania Inquirer, Oct. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, July 2, 1854.

Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON—*My Dear Sir:* Many of your fellow-citizens, deeply impressed with the importance of having all the offices under the general and state governments filled with able and intelligent men, free from the prejudice and ignorance of our institutions which foreign birth, education and influence is so apt to produce, and also feeling a high respect for your personal character, and admiring the ability displayed by you in conducting the affairs of the nation, whilst filling a station but little inferior in responsibility to that of the President of the United States himself, are encouraged to hope, from some of your late speeches and votes, in the Senate of the United States, that you coincide with them in sentiment, and that you will endeavor to carry out their views, by consenting to be their candidate for the highest office within their gift. But the more fully to ascertain your views, you will confer a favor by stating whether, if elected, you will pledge yourself to exclude from all civil offices, *persons who do not possess the requisite constitutional qualifications* for filling the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States, *except,* in the case of foreign diplomatic or commercial agencies, or otherwise, where the services of persons possessing the above mentioned qualifications cannot be commanded, without detriment to the public interest.

The opinion freely expressed by you in debating the questions now prominent before the people have made us fully acquainted with your views in regard to them.

I will merely add, that neither myself nor those for whom I act, are in any way connected with any secret society or organization, but are simply actuated by a desire to introduce what we consider to be a very salutary and necessary reform into every department of our Government. I am, very respectfully, your friend. D. RODNEY KING.

D. RODNEY KING, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:* Protracted and severe sickness since the receipt of your letter of the 3d ultimo, has prevented me from keeping up my correspondence. But for this, your letter would have received an immediate answer. Let me begin then by replying to your principal question. I respond to that by declaring frankly that I never was, and am not now, and never shall be a candidate for the Presidency. I have seen enough of it to form a decided opinion that for me there is no position in this country less desirable. I shall be content with the seat in the Senate of the United States, which the kind partiality of friends in my native State has assigned to me. Indeed, I would not exchange it for any under the Government.

The year 1856 must decide a momentous issue in this country. Are the American people prepared to share with aliens the right of governing this nation, at the ballot box, as soon as these aliens can make a declaration of intention? They may, and often do, make a declaration, within a week, or even a day, after landing on our soil. Again, are the American people prepared to share, with aliens, every blessing and benefit conferred upon them as American citizens, and even to give them a share of the public domain? By the Nebraska bill, Congress has conferred upon them the right of voting, and by the Homestead bill, which is still pending, and to be decided upon next Winter, they are to have an equal share of the public domains, on the same terms with native and naturalized citizens. Again, the American people must decide whether, other circumstances being equal, the native citizen is or is not fairly entitled to a preference in the distribution of honors and offices in the country which gave them birth.

The state of my health will not permit me to discuss these questions in a letter. Our naturalization laws are unquestionably defective, or our alms houses would not now be filled with paupers. Of the 131,000 paupers in the United States, 68,000 are foreigners and 66,000 natives. The annals of crime have swelled as the jails of Europe have poured their contents into the country, and the felon convict, reeking from a murder in Europe, or who has had the fortune to escape punishment for any other crime abroad, easily gains naturalization here, by spending a part of five years within the limits of the United States. Our country has become a Botany Bay, into which Europe annually discharges her criminals of every description.

I have no prejudices against the honest foreigners who come here to seek an asylum from the tyranny of rulers abroad. All my sympathies are with them, and when they become naturalized I will defend them, as American citizens, in all their rights, as fully as those born on the soil. I would inculcate and practice religious toleration in its broadest sense, but I would see to it that no man of any sect, whose creed teaches them to deny religious toleration to me and my countrymen, should ever hold office here, or power of any kind, to persecute us for our religious opinions. No man who acknowledges allegiance to any foreign potentate or power, or who holds himself under obligations to obey the edicts of any such potentate or power, shall be, by my vote, placed in any post under the American Government. I would defend the rights of men of all religions to the full extent to which those rights are guaranteed by the American Constitution. But while I would advise every American citizen to defend the religious rights of all others, even at the hazard of his life, I would at the same time advise him to peril his life not the less freely in defence of his own.

I do not undertake to enter into the subject how far foreigners, who are not naturalized in this country, should be permitted to hold office. You will find that you can lay down no general rule upon this subject, to which there will not necessarily be exceptions. It is sufficient for my purpose, standing, as I do, without the power and without the wish to have the power to confer offices upon others, to say, that in my judgment, a native American citizen, under equal circumstances of qualifications and merit, is better entitled to the honors and offices of the country than a foreigner, whether naturalized or not.

And now, seeking no office from you or your friends, or anybody else, I have the honor to subscribe myself,

Very sincerely and respectfully your friend,
JOHN M. CLAYTON.

D. RODNEY KING, Esq., Philadelphia.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4, 1854.

☞ The Times can be had at an early hour of James Lorrimer, No. 53 [illegible]-avenue, Brooklyn, where orders for the Daily or Weekly will be received.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued To-Morrow Morning, in ample season for the mails, per steamship George Law. It will contain a copious Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of Interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy.

The Steamer Arctic.

The non-arrival of this fine vessel creates some interest in business circles; but no alarm, owing to the heavy weather which she no doubt encountered on her voyage. She will have been out fourteen days, at noon to-day, provided she sailed from Liverpool at her regular time. The *Arctic* did not leave New-York with the new patent improvement in her machinery, as suggested by an evening paper. The alterations were not perfected at the time, nor would they be made at Liverpool.

The British steamer *Canada* was to sail from Liverpool on Saturday, September 23, direct for this port, and will be due in regular course this evening or early to-morrow. The *Arabia* sails for Liverpool, from the Cunard Dock, at Jersey City, at 2 o'clock to-day.

Accidents from City Cars.

The City Railroad car is a very great convenience, and it is a pity that our recklessness should cause so great a number of accidents and violent deaths by its means. Occasionally a careless driver runs over a woman or child, but we are convinced that nine-tenths of the accidents that occur are owing to the heedlessness of the injured parties. We have been riding almost daily, and several times a day, on some one road or other, and do not remember to have seen but one instance of rash driving, during which, had an accident occurred, the blame would have properly lodged on the driver. On the other hand, we see every day men crossing the track so near the horses' heads that it would be impossible to "brake up" in time to save them, if a mis-step should stop them suddenly. We see women stepping on to the track when the cars are descending a hill at full force, and in spite of the shouts of the driver not even quicken their pace, though a moment's detention would result in some grievous accident.

On the Fourth-avenue track in Centre-street, owing to the heavy ascending grade, it is necessary to come down past Pearl-street very rapidly, that the teams may rise the hill without sobering into a walk near its foot. Here it is a favorite sport of small boys and girls to see how late they can cross the track before the galloping team comes up. The one who can halt on the track and oblige drivers to *brake* up, without getting a cut from his whip, is the best fellow. Yet when a little rascal does stand till the pole hits him, there is a general cry of indignation at the carelessness of drivers.

Another fruitful source of accidents, is the utterly needless and inexcusable habit of getting on and off the fore end of the car while it is in motion. A mis-step there is very apt to roll one under the wheels, while at the rear end, the worst that one can get is a tumble in the mud. One who has long practiced it may continue to do so, with no more probabilities of breaking his leg than of meeting his deserts by drowning when he jumps prematurely off a ferry-boat; but for any man who has ever felt a twinge of Rheumatism, or stumbled on rough ground, it is a presumption. Get on and off at the rear platform. If not very agile, stop the car. If you cannot do that, spring forward as you jump, and don't be surprised, notwithstanding, to find yourself supine, looking skyward. Every week or two we have a new death *to record, from* the neglect of these precautions, and it illustrates the proclivity of men to preach rather than practice. *The statement is now* going the rounds, that Mr. Nichols, of the *Mercury*, the very day that he met an untimely end by attempting to mount a car at its forward end, was writing an article on the folly of the practice.

Fearful Mortality.

It is well known that for some time the Cholera has been making fearful ravages in London, and has even extended to Liverpool, Manchester, and other densely populated places. Added to this, has been another epidemic, even yet more destructive, the popular nomenclature of which is the Black Death—so called after the disease which decimated Europe in the middle of the fourteenth century, and furnished Boccaccio with material for the ground-plot of his *Decameron*. That the actual Plague exists in London, we do not believe. But that some fearful aggravation of the ordinary features of cholera morbus is in full operation there, appears to be the fact. From what we have learned—*not from* the English journals, which are suspiciously silent on the subject—we incline to think that, in conjunction with the cholera, what the Germans call the *English sweating sickness* is in fatal operation. We incline to think, because the two ailments are not incompatible, whereas Plague and Cholera are rarely found in conjunction.

In London, the only explanation as to the *origin of the present disease has been supplied* by two statements of fact: that on the occasion of digging the foundations of a church at Hackney, (a suburb,) and of baths and wash-houses in Broad-street, Westminster, two grave-yards were cut into, known to have received the remains of many who perished in the plague of London, in the time of Charles II., and that the effluvium thence emitted, being contagious and infectious, has rapidly spread wherever ventilation and cleanliness have been neglected. That the authorities look upon it in something of this light, may be judged from the fact that one of the most active business thoroughfares in London, (Wardour-street,) has been closed by the Board of *Health until every house in it be thoroughly* cleaned, within and without, and all offensive nuisances, which had accumulated for years, be removed *from* the back-yards and offices. Further, "All the streets in the neighborhood of Golden-square, Soho-square, and the intermediate streets between these places and Leicester-square, have been covered with chloride of lime and zinc—a precaution which will be taken, at the suggestion of the Board of Health, in all other districts where there is reason to apprehend an outbreak of the disease."

The Registrar General of births, marriages and deaths, publishes a weekly return of the health of London. The last of these is before us, and includes the week ending September 9. Its statements are few and brief, but terribly forcible.

The return of deaths from Cholera in the nine weeks ending on September 9, was, respectively—5, 26, 113, 399, 644, 729, 847, 1,287 and 2,050. All the deaths in London, (population 2,362,236,) in the last week, had been 3,413—or 2,165 more than had died on an average in the corresponding week of former years: that is, 3,413 against 1,248.

In the above nine weeks, (that is, from the 9th of July to the 9th of September,) the whole number of deaths in London, from cholera alone, were 6,120, of which, 3,337 were in the last fortnight. The adults died in the proportion of two to one over those under 15 years of age.

The Registrar's report says that, during this season of mortality, "The sun has had great power; but clouds and fogs have intervened. No rain has fallen. The wind has been dry and languid—the electricity positive; but the temperature of the air and of the Thames is declining." The disease, we fear, has not reached its culminating point.

The Education of Boys.

There is one matter in which some excellent parents are verily guilty. They think they "give their boys a chance," while they insist upon such employments as are calculated to make them dullards, drones and dyspeptics.

Take a case. Sam is a fine stout lad of a dozen years. He has a strong frame, full, round cheeks, but rather a thick head his good mother fears. She suspects that while they lived in the country he was neglected, since now he shows a more decided taste for running in the street and for play than for any school-book he brings home with him. Being an attendant upon one of the best of our public schools, he spends five hours of each day in the school-room; but to be entirely punctual, he must leave home at 8 o'clock in the morning. A brief recess is all the chance he gets to "cruise" or "cut up" until he gets home at 3½ or 4.

Then Sam is disposed to take it easy awhile, but the spirit of the age has got into our mothers and fathers, and Sam's parent shames him out of his laziness. He dashes into the street, and with a hurra! is off among the other lads on a chase. But boys will tumble if they run hard, and pantaloons will tear if they are violently strained. By the time the tea-bell rings or a little after, the young "rip" comes in with beads of sweat on his forehead, broken pants and a shoe-sole off. Perhaps he has rubbed the skin off of his hand or blackened his eye in his rough play, but he'll not complain of them. Sam's poor mother is in distress. Her boy is a scrape-grace, she's afraid. Poor woman, she sighs over her dull boy, and wishes he would take to his study as her neighbor's boy does, who is two years younger and two classes ahead of him. With the lighted lamps Sam snatches up his new magazine, or the paper to read where the fire was. But little comfort gets he of his reading. The *anxious mother hints* and coaxes, and at last compels him to get his school-books. At it he goes sluggishly; and at it works sleepily, but at last succeeds. He has learned his spelling lesson, with an absurd definition for each word; his Geography lesson—which happens to be the names of the South American rivers; his Grammar—which was to remember a page of unintelligible formulas; his History—which was a compilation of dates; and his Arithmetic—any one of whose sums his father, though just from the counting-house, would hesitate to do without a slate. He pokes off to bed an hour past the time when he should go, and is up early *to go the same round again*. Saturday, he writes composition and copies, and steals a little play. Sunday, he blacks his shoes, goes *to two* meetings and two Sunday Schools, gets a sly taste of the Arabian Nights while pretending to be asleep, and *so rests*.

Now, mother, is this the way for your stout boy to get an education? Probably, in spite of your bad management, he will *continue in health, obtain* exercise enough by stealing it, and get along well. But what folly possesses you? *You* could not sit five hours on the comfortless seat, and in the illy-ventilated room, that Sam is caged in five days out of the seven. You could not, to save your best ring from pawn, com*mit to memory those definitions that dis*grace the spelling-book he uses. You could not learn and keep in memory the catalogue *of names that compose his Geography lesson*. Your head would ache well-nigh to splitting, to spend as many hours a day poring over books as he does.

Take a different course, and see how he improves. Give him a nice breakfast before he goes to school, or eat none yourself. Give him prime lunch for his recess. When he gets home, don't let him look into a book unless he begs with tears in his eyes to do so. Send him into the street, with full permission to run his eyes out if he chooses. Don't worry if he cries aloud, spares not, and yells like an Indian, while playing. Every *whoop he gives saves him another month* from consumption, and there is no harm in it unless the M. P. objects or the next *neighbor is nervous*. If he allows any boy to out run him, shame him for his sloth. When he comes in to tea his appetite will resemble a bear's. Let him eat then. When the father leans back to tell a story, let him hear it out and enjoy it. Encourage him to tell his story too,—why it is thus he will learn the eloquence you so much envy for him. When the family gathers around the table to work and read, set him at his lessons. His active mind will grasp now in an hour what he would doze over for three hours but for the after school racing and play. Let him read a little in *the book he prefers when the lessons* are learned, and then get him early to bed. Let the Saturday's lessons be very short and *his play-spell long*.

"But he will tear his clothes to rags." Well, what are trousers worth by the side of health? What are shoes, which are but the skins of dead cattle, compared with elastic and excellent spirits?

"But he will grow rude and unmanageable. He will run with bad boys to learn their wicked ways." Keep an eye on him then. Learn the names of the boys he goes with, and get him to tell what he has been at every tea-time; not as a spy or a judge, but because you are interested in his sports. It will do a deal toward keeping him within bounds and making him honest toward you. Boys cannot grow in flower-pots, nor shut out from sun and air. They must have exercise or grow up ninnies. School them as much as you choose, but with ribbons for muscles and nerves that are as tender as those of a broken tooth, uneducated Young America will lay them panting on their backs. The education we advise would give them rousing appetites, but when you turn potatoes and beef-steaks into hard boy's flesh, you make a capital investment.

Correctional Discipline in England.

Our late English papers give cheering intelligence about the results of the movements in behalf of criminal offenders. A great improvement has been effected in the management of their prisons. The benefits of the change are felt not only in the relief brought to the Colonial Ministers, whose minds have been sorely puzzled to know what to do with culprits, but also in the more favorable condition of the unhappy class itself. No sooner was the policy adopted of laboring to promote the interest of prisoners, than the prisons themselves experienced a transforming process. Especially in the training of boys, a much better system has been introduced. By making it correctional instead of simply punitive, a new agency of benevolent life has been started, and the effects, so far, have been highly encouraging. England begins to see that she owes the duties of parental protection to these youthful outcasts, and that philanthropic persons, under the authority of the State, may become the salutary guardians of reclaimed offenders. The various efforts in this country to reform prison discipline, and to advance the welfare of criminals, have had their influence on English mind. Good ideas travel far and wide. A study of our systems has certainly made England wiser, and we wish her abundant success in applying the new means of reformatory discipline to the character and condition of her criminals. She has also improved rapidly in treating her poor. A few years since, this unfortunate class was literally crushed beneath the evils of their relation to society. The doctrines of Malthus armed public opinion against it. All England did its best to ignore its very existence. But the laws of Providence have triumphed. The destitute sufferers had to be recognized. Sympathy begot care, and care instituted remedies. Ragged-schools and other redeeming instruments were put into active operation. The poor of England are now England's children, and a generation or two will suffice to work wonders in their improvement.

Who would have dreamed that a lonely colony of convicts in Australia would have opened the way for the splendors of civilization in that distant region of the globe? Who would have imagined, that in much less than a century, the annals of Botany Bay would have made one of the most remarkable chapters of modern history? And now that Australia repudiates the inflowing of criminals, England is driven to *provide for them at home. The result is in*ventive wisdom and energetic philanthropy. A problem, thus forced on her pro*foundest attention*, is faithfully worked out, and criminals are retained as a trust on time for disciplinary amendment. Such reforms cannot be too warmly commended. They speak to the heart of virtue. They address our warmest sensibilities. Amid the false theories and wild enthusiasms that abound in society, it is delightful to *turn to these practicable enterprises*, and to bid them heavenward speed.

Death of Hon. Presley Ewing.

The decease, by cholera, of Hon. Presley Ewing, who represented the Third Congressional District of Kentucky in the House of Representatives, in the last and present Congress, is announced in the *Louisville Journal* of Friday last. On Tuesday, the 26th ult., he went from Bowling Green, where the cholera has been prevailing for some time, to the Mammoth Cave; arrived there under the influence of the disease, and died of it the following morning.

Mr. Ewing was a young politician of fine *promise, from the old Whig stock of Kentucky*, being the son of Hon. Ephraim M. Ewing, of Logan County, now on the bench of the Court of Appeals of the State. He made himself popular at Washington by his excellent social qualities, and was listened to in the House, when he had the floor, which he claimed but seldom, because of the hearty earnestness of his address, and the vein of good humor which characterized his speeches. He was reelected to his second term in 1853, without opposition.

Life after Freezing.

It is said that the scientific men of France are at present speculating on a recent instance of a young man brought to life after being frozen eleven months on the Alps. The blood of a living man was infused into the veins of the frozen youth, and he moved and spoke. The experiment was afterward tried on a hare, frozen for the purpose, with complete success.

It has been the practice at the *hospice* of St. Bernard, for the monks to keep the *frozen* bodies of unknown travelers for months, that they might be recognized, and in Norway—according to the recent work on that country, published in England by Professor James D. Forbes—the people, in some of the valleys, during the long, weary Winters, keep the bodies of deceased persons in a frozen state till Spring, when they are borne to the church for the last time; but this is the first instance on record of resuscitation after death was for some time apparent.

In some parts of this State it is quite common to transfer fish from the waters of one locality to those of another, when they are frozen so hard that they may be broken like a stick by bending. In this state the Otsego bass has been packed in straw and conveyed to a considerable distance, and after being placed in cold water, gradually thawed to life again. Nearly all the fresh fish brought to our markets, and forwarded hence into the interior, are packed in ice. In this manner the Eastern people ship fish, meats, fruit, &c., to the East and West Indies, in their ice cargoes.

Some years ago, an entire mammoth was found on the Northern coast of Russia, in an excellent state of preservation, to the very hide and hair, and after its discovery and displacement animals partook heartily of its flesh. The tusks were brought to St. Petersburg, where they are still to be seen.

The Mobile Tribune a few weeks since published an account of a negro in that city, who during the hottest weather of last Summer was engaged in loading a barge with ice for the up country, and to cool himself laid down upon the large blocks which were thinly covered with saw-dust, and soon fell into a profound sleep. How the icy coldness gradually diffused itself through his system and crept into his very marrow, he could not tell, but when discovered he was found to be quite stiffly frozen. By the use of prompt measures he was, in time, thoroughly thawed and ready for his usual routine of duties.

Now this conveys, in connection with the French experiment, a very natural suggestion. Hon. Henry A. Wise, Democratic candidate for Governor in Virginia, recommends the repeal of all laws for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, because they aggravate the horrors of the middle passage.

Instead of roasting colored criminals alive, as is sometimes done, would it not favor the benevolent enterprise of "the gentlemen from Accomac" if they should try the experiment of freezing and thawing them, and if successful, those engaged in the traffic will soon take the hint and avail themselves of it, as we believe they would even butcher and salt them down, if they could make it pay and there were no law in the way.

By this new law of shipment of American merchandise, instead of being packed like so many red herrings, as they now are in those floating hells, the slaves would come like "Kennebec salmon packed in ice, fresh and fat for market."

We need not now despair of Arctic voyagers, after years of absence; even the lost colony of Greenland may be found a thousand years hence, in a state of somnolent, though frigid hybernation. We must not even be surprised to see "a living mammoth," and no humbug at that, advertised for exhibition, and Rip Van Winkle's prototype may thaw out, after a sleep of years with the frogs, some fine March morning.

FROM HAVANA.

Later from Havana—Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. Bulloch, Esq., Commander, arrived yesterday morning. She brought 90 passengers, 1,000 bales cotton, and 300 barrels of flour. The *Black Warrior* left Havana on the 28th. There was nothing particular stirring there. The new Captain General, Concha, arrived out on the 21st; a most brilliant reception was given him. The streets were decorated with arches of flowers, and in the evening the houses in the principal streets were illuminated. The late Captain General, Pezuela, was still in Havana. The yellow fever had disappeared, and the city is now quite healthy. The *Black Warrior* experienced a strong gale of wind from the North-east, which lasted 36 hours, accompanied with a heavy head sea.

We have letters from our correspondent, and Havana files, but they contain nothing of special interest.

General Concha had attended a bull-fight given in special honor of his arrival. Among his first decrees is the following, providing for the censorship of the Press:

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1854.

The Queen, (whom God preserve,) considering that the censorship of the Press of this island should be exercised under the immediate charge and direction of the superior authority responsible for the maintenance of public order, and that this responsibility cannot be easily effective while the censors of the Press, in a certain sense, are independent of said authority, has been pleased to direct, first, "That the censorship at present existing in the island, at the expense and under the charge of the municipal jurisdiction of the Havana, shall be suppressed. Second, that this duty shall devolve upon one of the officers of the Political Secretary's Bureau of the Superior Government, to be nominated by His Excellency, and under his responsibility." (Signed,) Concha.

Various changes will of course take place in the subordinate officials of the Island. In regard to these matters our correspondent writes:

HAVANA, Thursday, Sept. 28.

An interesting circular to the military and political Governors of the Eastern and Western Departments of Cuba, of the 26th inst., published in the Gazette of the 27th, will show the spirit under which Gen. Concha's Administration is to progress; that the Slave-traffic is not to be tolerated—*or official corruption, or official oppression*. The same issue contains orders for sundry appointments, where most needed for *faithful* and ener*getic administration. The colonel of cavalry,* José Riquelme, Lieut. Governor of the Jurisdic*tion of Trinidad, in place of the officer of equal* rank, Antonio Senespleda. Colonel of Infantry José Eulate, same authority for Villa Clara, in place of Lieut.-Colonel Bernabé Molina y Enterre. Lieut.-Colonel First Chief of the Infantry Regiment of Isabel 2d, Casimiro de la Muela y Chacon, in place of Col. Toribio Saiz. Lieut.-Governor of Mariel with residence at Guanajay, Lieut.-Colonel Gregorio Lambea, Commandant of the 1st Regt. of the King's Lancers, Lieut.-Governor of San Juan de los Remedios, in place of Lieut.-Colonel of Cavalry, *Francisco de Paula* Vargas.

Lt. Col. of Cavalry, D. Juan de Mata Ramos, will turn over the Government of "Santi Espiritu" to the commandant of the same arm there detached. So fare the *Black Warrior* operators—the small stores not forgotten.

As Chief of our Police, Lt. Col. Augustin Jeiucuaz takes the place of Col. Cristobal Zuvita. By royal order of the 19th ultimo, Her Majesty promotes, Col. of Infantry, Francisco Martinez de Unda, to the employment of Brigadier, *and to continue service in the Island*.

Manuel Coutarar, late Inspector of Prisons of the *Island*, has been appointed commandant of Custom Inspectors of this Department, and entered upon his duties the 27th. The changes going on are prompt, but the men are good—showing much *reflection, on the part of General Concha before* he reached the Island.

A deputation from the "Ayuntamiento" or Council from the Villa of Cardenas, called upon General Concha on the 25th, and were well received; with expression of desire to do all in his power to advance the *interests* of that district—suddenly turning to the chairman of the delegation, "I believe you have no Captain of Partido in your district, the office having been vacant but a few days. *I know you well, and your antecedent. How* would you like the office?" "I do not know, my *General. I have never thought of it.*" "Well, think of it, and let me know." They retired. The fortunate man—*Fortun*—returns with an office, that will add very little to his labors, worth $4,500 or $5,000 per annum, and what is better, if Concha had searched the whole island he could not have found more *worth to reward or a better intelli*gence for his purpose; and the incident I give to illustrate the *quick* and the *just* perceptions of our Chief in the exercise of his high trust. He may make some mistakes, but they will be nobly rectified if he does. He is not the man to be cowed down by his own errors, as was the case with his predecessor, who *forced* conditions to make himself *appear right*.

Last night came off the theatrical performance which was given in honor of Concha, and for the benefit of the poor—of the proceeds he to be the distributor. The house was well filled, and the enthusiasm not diminished, with which the Captain General and his family were greeted by the audience.

Nominations.

In the Eleventh Congressional District, (Ulster and Greene Counties,) Rufus H. King has been nominated as the Whig candidate.

In Essex County, N. C. Boynton is the Whig candidate for Assembly.

An Inconvenience.

The *Wells Light Guard*, returning from a target excursion yesterday afternoon, marched through Canal-street, and for a long distance up Varick on the track of the Sixth-avenue Railroad, and just in advance of a loaded car which was, of course, compelled to crawl along in their wake, greatly to the delay, discomfort and indignation of the score or two of passengers. This practice is becoming very common with our volunteer military companies, and their excursions are so frequent as to make it a very serious inconvenience. It seems a wanton and needless interference with the public vehicles, inasmuch as the streets through which the road passes are wide enough to afford ample space for the procession between the track and the curbstone. We assure the officers of these companies that a little regard to the convenience of others in this matter will be appreciated by the public, for whose good opinion they are naturally solicitous.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—We refer to the announcement elsewhere, of a reduction in the price of admission at this establishment.

"Lucrezia Borgia" is the Opera for to-night.

☞ Senator Douglas, we perceive, has entered upon a new line of business. He has become canvassing agent for a Chicago newspaper. As we never bore him any ill will personally, we cheerfully give him the benefit of a gratuitous insertion of his business card:

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

Postmaster Leyden, Cook Co. Ill.—*Dear Sir*: I take the liberty of sending you a Prospectus of the *Chicago Times*, the only true and reliable Democratic Paper published in this city. You will promote the cause of truth, justice, and sound Democratic Principles, by lending your efforts to give it wide circulation. S. A. Douglas.

Adjustable Grape-Frame.

Mr. S. Oscar Cross, of Sandy Hill, has shown us a model of a "grape-frame," which he has had patented. Its principle is very simple, and that it will be of service to the cultivator of the grape we do not doubt. The frame can be made of common wall strips, after the fashion of a common grape arbor. If two stakes are driven into the ground, the two upright side pieces of the frame are fixed by a movable pry to the stakes, so that the frame can be made to stand inclining against a wall or upright post, or let down nearly to the ground, as is desired, and you have all that is essential to its operation. The vines being trained against and fastened to the frame, it is kept in nearly the horizontal position until the grapes get their growth. This is supposed to prevent mildew, to shield from cold winds, to save from the ravages of the rose-bug, and produce a larger grape than when the vines grow on a *perpendicular* trellis-work. Moreover, in case of threatened frost the frame can be let down from any position it has occupied, and covered warmly.

As the grapes begin to turn their color, the frame must be raised, and supported by braces or slats, to just such an angle as will give the best sun. The clusters falling on the under side can all be exposed without clipping off a leaf.

☞ We learn that the "Clermont House" has passed into the hands of Hon. Morgan L. Harris, formerly of Canajoharie, N. Y.

CITY POLITICS.

The Whig General Committee.

The Whig General Committee met last night at the Broadway House, Zophar Mills in the Chair, C. W. Schaffer Secretary. No other business was transacted, except the unanimous adoption of a series of Resolutions endorsing the State nominations, which were ordered to be published in the Whig journals.

They appear in full in the advertising columns of this morning's Times.

SOFT-SHELL PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

First Ward—No opposition. The successful ticket for the Mayoralty Convention is headed by the name of Thomas Byrnes.

Second Ward—No opposition. The Mayoralty Convention ticket is headed by Alfred Chancellor.

Third Ward—Some scrimmaging and a little excitement. A few rowdies were present, and tried hard to disturb the proceedings, but were unsuccessful. The successful ticket for the Mayoralty Convention is headed by Thomas Morris.

Fourth Ward—No opposition. Successful ticket for the Mayoralty Convention is headed by William Baird.

Fifth Ward—No opposition. The successful ticket for the Mayoralty Convention is headed by William H. Baker.

Sixth Ward—No opposition. Successful ticket for the Mayoralty Convention is headed by William H. Robins.

Seventh Ward—There was no opposition to the ticket headed T. A. Glover for the Mayoralty Convention, which was consequently elected. The polling was meagre in the number of voters, and everything went off quietly.

Tenth Ward—The ticket headed John Dunning for the Mayoralty Convention was carried without much opposition, and very peaceably.

Eleventh Ward—The ticket headed Jas. R. Steers for the Mayoralty Convention was successful.

Twelfth Ward—The ticket headed Henry Patterson, as delegates to a Mayoralty Convention, was elected by a majority of 97 against the opposing ticket.

Thirteenth Ward—In this Ward there were two tickets voted, and considerable noise prevailed during the polling, but, as far as we could ascertain, nothing of a serious character by way of collision occurred. Capt. Rynders was there. The Wood Ticket, headed by John Orr, on the Mayoralty Convention list, was elected over the Tweed ticket, with John McConnell at its head, by a majority of 330 to 316.

Fourteenth Ward—James W. Smith headed the Mayoralty Convention list, on the ticket elected in the Fourteenth. There was no rival ticket, and the proceedings, as far as we could learn, were without disturbance.

Seventeenth Ward—The ticket for a Mayoralty Convention, and headed George H. Ross, was elected. There was no opposition and little excitement.

Eighteenth Ward—But one ticket was voted in this Ward. The ticket for the Mayoralty Convention was headed by the name Amos F. Hatfield.

Nineteenth Ward—The ticket headed Dennis McCarthy, as candidate for the Mayoralty Convention, was elected without opposition.

Twentieth Ward—In this Ward the ticket headed by Wm. McConkey for Mayoralty Convention was successful. No disturbance.

Twenty-first Ward—The ticket headed by John Kinsley for the Mayoralty Convention polled 243 votes. No opposition.

Twenty-second Ward—The election was carried on without disturbance. The ticket headed by B. P. Fairfield for the Mayoralty Convention polled 251 votes, the one heading William Nolan receiving one vote.

The Mayoralty.

DECLINATION OF NICHOLAS DEAN.

By the following Card, which we received at a late hour last night, it will be seen that Mr. Dean declines the nomination:

NEW-YORK, October 2, 1854.

Isaac H. Bailey, Esq., Secretary, &c.

Dear Sir: On the the 27th of September I had a short conversation with Thomas Suffern, Esq., and in the afternoon of the same day addressed to him a note saying that "if the electors desire my services as the Chief Executive officer of the City, they may command them."

At that time I thought the proposition a remote possibility only. Now I am in the receipt of your letter of the 29th (handed to me on the 30th) of the same month, officially communicating the fact that the Municipal Reform Committee have unanimously resolved to nominate me for that office,—thus presenting the subject in a new, more substantive, and very different aspect. For two days I have given to it my most anxious thought.

To meet the public expectation in carrying forward the Reform movement—to introduce efficiency, system, and economy, in the Departments of the City Government—to effect a firm, temperate, and unyielding enforcement of necessary but absolute ordinances—to repress licentiousness and a growing spirit of riot and disorder—will require, in the incumbent firmness of purpose, consummate industry and great physical endurance.

My age has deprived me of the latter qualification, and brought with it the consciousness that the little residue of my life should be devoted to the quiet pursuits of a private citizen, rather than to the excitement, strife and often bitterness, of official position.

I must decline the nomination. This announcement is sanctioned by my judgment—is deliberately made, and *will not be reconsidered*.

My only regret in the matter arises from the trouble I have involuntarily imposed upon the Committee, but I console myself in the belief that every member of it, will, upon reflection, admit the wisdom of this final step, and that it will find no difficulty in filling the place left vacant, with a name quite as acceptable, in the person of a younger man.

Returning my grateful and profound thanks for the honor conferred upon me,

I am most respectfully, Sir, yours, &c.,
NICHOLAS DEAN.

Police Justice Nominations.

A meeting of five Delegates from each Ward of the Second Judicial District, (Fourth, Sixth and *Fourteenth Wards*,) was held in the Crystal, Grand-street, last evening, for the purpose of nominating a Police Justice. The proceedings were very harmonious, and on the first ballot, Matthew Brennan was unanimously nominated for the office aforesaid.

Sixth-avenue Railroad.—We understand that the Directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company have ordered three cars to be placed on the Barclay-street and West Broadway route, for the accommodation of colored persons—the one car heretofore run on the Canal-street route for that purpose being withdrawn. This gives them one car every half hour, from Barclay-street. They have also directed that on all the cars of the Canal-street line, the words *Canal-street and Broadway* be painted below the windows in large plain letters. These two measures will add very considerably to the public facilities which the very efficient and excellent management of this Road has already provided.

Note From Mr. D. M. Collins.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 2, 1854.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In last Saturday's Times there appeared a card headed "Contradiction of Marriage," and signed by Miss Crane. Now, Sir, when that notice appeared I was on a short visit to Yonkers, and wrote a note contradicting the marriage, but as it did not appear I supposed it had been mislaid, and accordingly took a friend's advice and took no further notice of it. Had Miss C. placed as little consequence upon that notice as D. M. C., she would have let it pass and took no further notice of it. She has accused me wrongfully. I would not now come before the public, but justice demands I should, for my friends' and acquaintances' sake. Sir, by inserting this you will oblige an old reader.

DANIEL M. COLLINS.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY.—FAMILIES SUPPLIED.—JAS. E. RAY, No. 100 Bowery, invites the attention of families to the following approved styles, of the best quality, and offered at the lowest market prices, viz.:

Under-Garments.—Ladies' Vests, in Merino Silk and Cotton, without sleeves, half and full sleeves.

Misses' and Infants' Merino Vests, without and half sleeves.

Men's White and Gray Merino Shirts and Drawers; Domestic and Scotch Woolen Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

Boys' Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

Hosiery.—American, English, Scotch, and German Hose and Half Hose, all the approved styles, superior in material and make.

N. B.—All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased judgment at a small advance on the original cost.

JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 100 Bowery, near Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS.

CARPETINGS 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN SPRING PRICES.

Elegant velvet and tapestry carpeting from the recent large auction sales, now selling for less than the cost of importation.

New styles velvet, 10s. to 14s. per yard.
New styles tapestry, 8s. to 11s. per yard.
New styles Brussels, 6s. to 9s. per yard.
New styles 3-plys, 8s. to 10s. per yard.
New styles superfine ingrain, 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Ingrain, 3s. to 4s. per yard.

Also, a large stock of new patterns oil cloths, and all other goods pertaining to the trade equally low.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., cheap side.

TO BUYERS OF DRY GOODS.—HAVING DECIDED to put our affairs in liquidation, we are determined to close our large stock of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS within the ensuing sixty days.

We will make great sacrifices to induce purchasers of us, as the balance of the stock at the conclusion of the time mentioned WILL BE CLOSED BY AUCTION.

MOULTON & PLIMPTON, No. 12 Vesey and No. 8 Barclay-sts., directly rear of Astor House.

BREVOORT HOUSE, FIFTH-AVENUE, CORNER OF EIGHTH-STREET.—This establishment, conducted exclusively on the European plan, has a restaurant attached for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen not residing in the Hotel. Dinner and supper will be provided at all times, on short notice, either in private rooms or in the restaurant.

LEARY & CO.'S QUARTERLY FOR SEPTEMBER, 1854.—THIS DAY will issue (new and original) styles for Gentlemen's Dress Hats. LEARY & CO., Leaders of Fashion, Astor House, Broadway.

MORE EDITORIAL PROOF OF THE GREAT VIRTUE OF DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS—Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, Philadelphia. The great remedy for liver complaint, dyspepsia, jaundice, nervous debility, disease of the kidneys, &c.

"The Tenth Legion," published at Woodstock, Va., said, Jan. 9, 1850: "A great medicine.—We have uniformly refrained from recommending to the public any of the various Patent Medicines of the day, unless thoroughly convinced of their value. Among these we consider worthy of notice is the German Bitters invented by Dr. Hoofland, and prepared by Dr. Jackson, in Philadelphia. One instance in particular, in which the superior virtues of this medicine have been tested, has fallen under our observation. During the last Summer a son of Mr. Abraham Crabill, of this County, was very seriously afflicted with liver complaint, and after trying in vain various remedies, he purchased a bottle of the Bitters, and after using it, was so much relieved of his distressing malady, that he procured another bottle and is restored entirely to health."

"Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters.—It is seldom that we recommend what are termed patent medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers, and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the nostrums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period, and then forgotten, after it has done its guilty race of mischief, but of a medicine long established and universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the faculty itself."—*Saturday Gazette.*

For Sale in New-York by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, No. 80 Warren-st.; BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; OLCOTT, McKESSON & ROBBINS, No. 127 Maiden-lane; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; and by druggists and dealers of medicine everywhere.

CLOTHING, at No. 111 FULTON and No. 56 ANN-STREETS.—The great desideratum in the purchase of clothing, is to obtain garments that in their fit are perfect, and such as combine with durability both elegance and economy. Confident that in the manufacturing of their clothing they have arrived at no small degree of perfection, and that in the above-mentioned particulars their garments excel, the subscribers would invite all purchasers to examine their stock for the Fall and Winter seasons, which is replete with everything new and desirable, both in style and material. A choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, from which garments will be made to order in the best manner and at the shortest notice. HEWIT, COULSON & CO., Nos. 111 Fulton-st. and No. 56 Ann-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS.—THESE graduated to the times, and made to accommodate every class of buyers. An immense assortment of celebrated Pianos and Melodeons for sale or to rent, at a less price than can be had elsewhere. A large variety of the best second-hand Pianos in the market. Prices $30, $50, $60, $75, $100, $115, $125, &c., to $175. Beautiful Piano-fortes, which have been rented for a short time, will be sold at great bargains. A large discount made from factory prices for cash. To suit some purchasers, monthly payments taken. Cash paid for second-hand Pianos. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

MELODIONS—WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.—The power, brilliancy and richness of tone and elasticity of touch of S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S celebrated Melodeons, place them far in advance of any other make of this class of instruments. They are tuned in the equal temperament, and are admirably adapted to the use of lecture, club or lodge rooms.

Sold, wholesale and retail at prices which defy competition. HORACE WATERS, Sole Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE subscriber continues to manufacture and sell his Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes at the old established depot, where the largest and most varied assortment of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, Bank Vault Doors, changeable Powder Proof Bank and Safe Locks in the world are on hand and for sale by SILAS C. HERRING, Green Block, corners of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

REMOVAL.—THOS. WILEY, JR., & CO.'S EXTENSIVE Tailoring establishment and Cloth store, is removed from the old stand, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., to No. [illegible] Hudson-st., corner of Amos-st., where they will be happy to receive their old customers, and as many new ones as will present themselves, to which they will guarantee satisfaction. THOS. W. WILEY, JR., WM. R. BOWNE.

NOTICE TO CRYSTAL PALACE EXHIBITORS.—The undersigned has leased ten spacious galleries at the Academy of Design and Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, for the laying and sale of articles exhibited at the Crystal Palace. EDWARD SINTZENICH, General and Fine Arts Auctioneer, No. 16 Wall-st.

ROGERS & CO., UNION HALL, CORNER OF FULTON and Nassau-sts., have the pleasure of announcing that they have ticketed the whole of their immense stock of gentlemen's and boys' Fall clothing with the *lowest* prices ever asked for fashionable and serviceable wearing apparel. Examine, compare and determine.

BRASS TRUSSES.—BENJAMIN'S PREMIUM BRASS SPRING TRUSS, No. 12 Beekman-st., never rusts nor grows weak from use. It is warranted to retain every reducible rupture, and cure more than all other trusses. No pressure upon the spine, which does so much injury. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

PLAID MERINOES.—JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE stock of rich plaid merinoes, for ladies' and children's dresses. Also, French merinoes, bombazines, silks, &c., all of which will be sold at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER, (late Leadbeater & Lee,) No. 347 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

PATENT BABY WALKER.

THE DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF THIS USEFUL article is now open at No. 436 Broadway. Fathers, mothers, nurses, and all others interested in babies, are invited to call, examine and purchase. State rights for sale.

J. H. THOMPSON, FROM PARIS, PHRENOLOGICAL Hair Cutter, is to be found at No. 6 Warren-st., 3 doors from Broadway. He is the only Artist in New-York who thoroughly understands cutting the hair to suit the formation of the head. Call and try his skill.

M. INWRIGHT, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, RESPECTFULLY informs his pupils and the public, that he will recommence instructions on the Piano-Forte on the 12th inst. All communications addressed to No. 2 Abingdon-place, corner of Greenwich-st., will receive attention.

CHILDREN'S HATS AT GENIN'S, No. 214 BROADWAY.—Never has so brilliant a display of children's hats, suitable for children of both sexes, been offered in New-York, as will now be found at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SHAKSPEARE SAYS: "THE APPAREL OFT proclaims the man"—INGRAM & BROUS, Merchant Tailors and Clothiers, No. 66 Chatham-st. Newest Styles of Fall Clothing now ready, and are constantly receiving the latest patterns of importation.

IRON BEDSTEADS AND FURNITURE OF EVERY variety, manufactured and for sale at No. 3 Canal-st., by the Hoboken Iron Works and Foundry. Plain and ornamental bedsteads from $4 to $80. Hat-racks, chairs, &c. Also, iron railing and all kinds of iron work for buildings.

FINE FRENCH MERINOS AT 75 CENTS.—JUST received, 10,000 yards fine French merinos, all colors, at [illegible]. Fine paramattas at 2s. [illegible] 6d. an. 3s. Also [illegible] [illegible], plaid cashmeres, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway.

[illegible] SILKS, SILKS.—The subscriber will offer THIS MORNING a large lot of rich plaid and striped silks, from [illegible] to [illegible] per yard. Also black silks, very cheap. [illegible] Broadway.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S CALIFORNIA, OREGON and Sandwich Islands Express Office, No. 16 Broadway. Next Express leaves per steamer Star of the West, via Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M.

AUCTIONEER'S SALE OF DIAMONDS OF A COSTLY [illegible], splendid imported watches, chains, &c., THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at the salesroom No. 16 Wall-street. EDWARD SINTZENICH, Auctioneer.

GENIN WILL INTRODUCE THIS DAY A NEW and original style of [illegible] for Young Men. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

[illegible] of the Christian [illegible] of [illegible] as follows:—"[illegible] for brandy. The [illegible] that such a request was [illegible]. Soon another made the same call. With a gesticulation quite unique, the hands going through with about seven manipulations in all directions, the body seeming to have a separate existence, the man answered, 'You might as well ask for a new creation. You can't sell brandy here in the darkest night in creation without being prosecuted in ten minutes!' It was plain that the traffic was up in Norwich. Leaving this place we went sixteen miles and stopped half an hour. Leaving this, we went ten miles more, and waited two hours and a half. Here was a sentiment which we soon brought out. There was a tavern in the same building. Desperate attempts were made to obtain brandy here; but the landlord said that it was 'no go.' Here too, the traffic is fixed. On inquiry, I found that such was general throughout the State."

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ To the Park—To the Park.—Mass meeting of [illegible] Democrats in the Park [illegible] (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. All persons favorable to a reform of the present system of Primary Elections are invited to attend. Several eminent speakers have been invited to address the meeting. By order

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

Moses D. Gale,	D. C. Croley,	Wm. Rowe,
H. B. Clark,	Robert Bate, Jr.,	Benjamin Price,
Francis Andrews,	E. A. [illegible],	David Marsh,
John Wild,	Wm. J. [illegible],	W. Day.

IRA B. DAVIS, Chairman.

Wm. Armstrong, } Secretaries.
J. M. Mason, }

☞ First Ward.—In pursuance of a call of the Whig General Committee, the Primary Election will be held at Atlantic Garden, No. 11 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, from [illegible] to [illegible] o'clock A. M. [illegible] NESBIT, A. E. CROCKER and P. B. VAN HOUTTEN, Inspectors. By order of the Ward Committee.

P. B. VAN HOUTTEN, Chairman.

C. S. Brown, Secretary.

☞ Fifth Ward Whigs, Attend!—In pursuance of the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, the Whigs of this Ward are hereby notified that a Primary Election will be held at [illegible] West Broadway, on the morning of FRIDAY, the 6th inst., between the hours of 6½ and 9½ o'clock, to choose Delegates to the different Conventions for nominating County, City and Ward Officers to be supported by the Whig Electors at the General Election in November. By order of the Ward Committee,

L. W. PARCES, Chairman.

Joseph B. Taylor, Vice-Chairman.

J. Woolsey Brown, Secretary.

☞ Sixth Ward.—Pursuant to a call of the Whig General Committee, the Primary Elections for Delegates for the various Conventions will be held on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, between the hours of 8 and 9½ A. M., at No. 51 Elm-st.

By order of Ward Committee,

OWEN W. BRENNAN, } Inspectors of
F. C. VAN WYCK, } Election.
WM. ROWE, }

☞ Eighth Ward.—The Whigs of the VIIIth Ward, in accordance with the call of the Whig General Committee, are requested to meet at Oberle's, No. 64 Wooster-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, between the hours of 6½ and 9½ A. M., to choose delegates and committees as follows:—

Three delegates to a Judicial Convention, to nominate Surrogate, Recorder, City Judge, and District Attorney.

Three delegates to a Mayoralty Convention to nominate a Mayor and Governor of the Almshouse.

Five delegates to a City Convention, to nominate a Register and Commissioner of Streets and Lamps.

Five delegates to a Congressional Convention, to meet at Patten's Hotel on Thursday evening, Oct. 12, at 8 o'clock.

Eleven delegates to nominate a member of Assembly, to meet at the Mercer House on Friday evening, Oct. 13, at 8 o'clock.

Sixteen delegates to a Charter Committee, to consist of two from each Election District, the said sixteen so elected to choose one delegate at large to form a Convention to nominate Assessor, Constable, School Officers and Inspectors of Election and the four elected in each Council District to select the delegate at large for the purpose of forming a Convention to nominate the Councilmen, said Charter Committee to meet at the Mercer House on Tuesday evening, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock.

EARL B. WEED, } Inspectors of
S. T. FOSTER, } Election.
D. S. HENDRICKSON, }

By order of the Ward Committee,

JAS. M. MURRAY, Chairman.

Samuel Hall, } Secretaries.
A. Blauvelt, }

☞ Tenth Ward.—In pursuance of a call of the General Committee, the Whigs of the Xth Ward are requested to meet at No. 282 Broome-st., between the hours of 6½ and 9½ o'clock A. M., on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., to select delegates to the various Conventions.

DAVID MELLER, Chairman.

Wm. Allen, }
Wm. L. Miller, } Inspectors.
Wm. [illegible], Jr., }

☞ Twelfth Ward.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Whig Electors of the Old XIIth Ward, at Farrington hotel, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., on the Evening of MONDAY, Oct. 2, the following Ticket was adopted and recommended to the Whig Electors, for their support at the ensuing Primary Election.

PHILIP JORDAN, President.

Thomas T. Jackson, Secretary.

MAYORALTY.	CITY JUDICIAL.
Warren Brady,	Abram Wakeman,
William H. Stoddill,	John B. McConnell,
Thomas T. Jackson.	Philip Jordan.
CITY AND COUNTY.	DISTRICT JUDICIAL.
William Oakley,	George Southwick,
Charles Riddle,	Francis B. Freys,
J. B. Batchelor,	H. H. Gregory,
George B. Over,	Charles Riddle,
William S. Jennings.	Lewis H. Watts.
CONGRESSIONAL.	CHARTER.
C. W. Van Voorhis,	Marcellus Eells,
J. B. Batchelor,	Wm. B. Cecil,
A. M. Sheldon,	Thomas S. Jackson,
George B. Over,	John German,
Henry Beekman.	H. T. Armstrong,
	Louis Leslie,
	James Tharp,
	[illegible]
ASSEMBLY.	Walter Brady,
George W. Jenkins,	Thomas H. Kinksley,
John Gillian,	James Fisher,
William Denning,	A. C. Judson,
M. W. Troy,	Philip Werner,
Wm. Stevenson.	Jacob King,
	A. M. Sheldon.

The following gentlemen were present during the evening:

Ex-Sheriff Connelly,	Thomas Jackson,
George H. Owen,	Thomas Sprows,
P. Jordan,	Charles Riddle,
Marcellus Eells,	W. H. Stoddill,
O. Doughty,	A. M. Sheldon,
Walter Brady,	Henry Beekman,
J. B. Batchelor,	John S. Vredenburg,
L. W. Watts,	F. Vermilyea,
Thomas Hinckley,	Levi Adams, and others.

☞ Twelfth Ward.—The Whigs of the XIIth Ward, in accordance with the call of the General Committee, are requested to meet at the Arbor Hotel, corner of 125th-st. and 4th-av., on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, from 6½ to 9½ o'clock A. M., to choose Delegates to the various Conventions, as mentioned in the call of the Whig General Committee. Also a Charter Committee of fifteen members, said Charter Committee to meet at the Irving Hotel, corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., on 17th Oct. inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M. William Oakley, C. W. Van Voorhis, and Dr. Cecil, Inspectors. By order of the Ward Committee.

C. W. VAN VOORHIS, Chairman.

Philip Jordan, Secretary.

☞ Fourteenth Ward Whig Committee.—Pursuant to the recommendation of the Whig General Committee, the XIVth Ward Whig Committee met at the Broadway House by the call of the Chairman of the Committee, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1854, in the absence of the regular Chairman, and on motion of Samuel Brown, Esq., Mr. JOHN HOOPE was appointed Chairman pro tem., and BENJ. W. RICHARDS, the regular Secretary, took his seat. On motion it was

Resolved, That an election be held at the Broadway House on FRIDAY MORNING, the 6th of Oct., between the hours of 6½ and 9½ A. M., for the purpose of choosing by ballot, members to the several Conventions as recommended by the General Committee, together with a Charter Convention of 18, and an Assembly Convention of 9 members each.

On going into ballot, the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Inspectors of such election: JOHN HOOPE, LUCIUS H. ALLEN, and JAMES McLONE.

On motion Committee adjourned.

JOHN HOOPE, Chairman pro tem.

Benj. W. Richards, Secretary.

☞ Fourteenth Ward—Democratic Whig Primary Election.—Pursuant to the call of the Democratic Whig General Committee, an Election will be held on FRIDAY, the 6th day of October from 6½ to 9½ A. M., at No. 231 Grand-st., for the purpose of electing Delegates to the City, County, Judiciary, Congressional, Assembly and Charter Conventions. By order, WM. S. WOOD,

Chairman XIVth Ward Whig Committee.

☞ Sixteenth Ward.—Whig Primary Election, FRIDAY, Oct. 6, 1854, at Chelsea Hall, corner 16th-st. and 8th-av., from 6½ o'clock to 9½ in the morning. The Whig Electors of the 16th Ward are notified to hold a primary election as above, to elect 3 delegates to a Mayoralty Convention; 3 delegates to a Judiciary Convention; 5 delegates to a City Convention; 5 delegates to a Congressional Convention, for the 6th Congressional district; [illegible] delegates to an Assembly Convention for the 14th Assembly district; 3 delegates to nominate a Police Justice, pursuant to the call of the Whig General Committee, and 2 delegates from each Council district in the Ward, who shall assemble at the Attah House, on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 7½ o'clock, the delegates from each district respectively first separately, to nominate a Whig candidate for Councilman for each district, and then all the delegates to unite in Convention for the nomination of Whig Charter and School officers, &c., &c., for the Ward.

EDWARD BERRIAN,

Chairman of Ward Committee.

William Good, } Secretaries.
A. T. Christy, Jr., }

J. H. PULLIS,
DR. R. JACQUES,
JOHN CONKLIN,
Inspectors of Election.

☞ Seventeenth Ward.—In accordance with the recommendation of the Democratic Whig General Committee, the Whig electors of the XVIIth Ward are hereby notified, that a Primary Election will be held at Kirk's Hotel, corner of Bowery and 6th-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, Oct. 6, between the hours of 6½ and 9½ A. M., to choose delegates and Committees for nominating candidates to be supported at the November election.

By order

MATTHEW H. CHASE,
JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, } Inspectors.
WM. H. RIDLETT,

C. W. LAWRENCE, Chairman Ward Com.

D. D. Andrews, Secretary.

☞ Twenty-second Ward.—To the Electors of the XXIId Ward.—There will be a primary election held at the Union Cottage, Broadway, between 49th and 50th-sts., on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, from 6½ to 9½ A. M.

PETER VAN RIPER,
SAMUEL WALLACE, } Inspectors.
BILLINGS DRAKE.

☞ Twenty-Second Ward.—The Whigs of this Ward will hold a Primary Election at the Union Cottage, Broadway, near 50th-st., on FRIDAY, the 6th inst., between the hours of 6½ and 9½ o'clock, A. M., to elect Nominating Committees to the different Conventions. By order,

G. F. CLARK, Chairman.

[illegible], Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ A Whisper to the Ladies.

Are your cheeks with pimples marred?
Is your brow with freckles starred?
Are there blotches on your neck?
Or does tan your bosom speck?
Is your skin of sallow tint?
If so, we would gently hint,
Beauty may again be yours;
Use the Balm of Thousand Flowers.

For sale by Fetridge & Co., Boston; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price 50 cents.

☞ American Bible Union commences its Fifth Anniversary TO-MORROW MORNING in the Meeting-house of the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-sts. Election of Officers at 9 o'clock. Public [illegible] of the church. The Session will continue through [illegible]. A large number of Delegates from the West [illegible]. The Speakers—who are of the first [illegible]—will probably be announced to-morrow morning.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the novelties [illegible] at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. Address S. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

☞ Health, Life and Vigor Restored.—Dr. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL will restore with wonderful rapidity, every disorder incident to the digestive apparatus; restores the appetite, renews the strength, hardens the muscles, braces the nerves, gives elasticity to the spirits so as to raise the mental energies from despondency, imparts to the attenuated frame a more robust appearance, allays irritation, calms the disturbed imagination, builds up the shattered constitution, and may be taken without fear by the feeblest maiden, wife or mother, as it is composed solely of the juices of rare Oriental herbs, potent only to invigorate, exhilarate and restore.

If the system has become relaxed by improper indulgences, the Cordial will infuse a more vigorous vitality into every organ. The lassitude resulting from late hours, or too close application to labor of any kind, is quickly removed by its action, and ladies engaged in sedentary occupations, and subjected to inconveniences therefrom, will find it a safe and healthy stimulant. Where the circulation of the blood is sluggish, or any of the functions of the body are suspended or imperfectly performed, it will restore the natural action and communicate permanent energy to the secretive and distributive organs.

CAUTION.

DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL has been counterfeited by some unprincipled persons.

In future all the genuine Cordial will have the proprietor's fac-simile pasted over the cork of each bottle, and the following words blown in the glass:

"DR. MORSE'S INVIGORATING CORDIAL,
C. H. RING, PROPRIETOR, N. Y."

The Cordial is put up, highly concentrated, in pint bottles.

Price $3 per bottle, two for $5, six for $12.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ The Sons of Temperance will hold a public Temperance meeting on THURSDAY EVENING next, Oct. 5, at 7½ o'clock, in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church. The Rev. J. S. INSKIP, HORACE GREELEY, and several other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting. Professor BLOWER will sing several Temperance odes. By order of the Committee.

JOHN F. COYNE, Secretary.

☞ Royal Mail Steamship Arabia for Liverpool.—The ARABIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of October, at 12 o'clock precisely. Passengers are requested to be on board by 11 o'clock P. M. The CANADA will sail on the 18th of October.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

☞ Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe.—Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., continue to make and sell WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, and are the only persons authorized (with the exception of the New-England states,) to make and sell the same.

B. G. WILDER, Patentee.

☞ I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will hold the stated October Session on THURSDAY, 5th instant, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the room at Odd Fellows' Hall, corner of Grand-st.

By order, JOHN J. DAVIES, Gd. Sec.

☞ New-York Harmonic Society.—Members who have not received their tickets for the Soiree of Friday, 6th inst., can procure them by applying to JAMES A. SIMONS, Recording Secretary, No. 329 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., Room No. 27.

☞ Crystal Palace.—The Crystal Palace will be ILLUMINATED THIS EVENING; more than FIVE THOUSAND GAS LIGHTS will be in full blaze. The Palace to be appreciated, should be seen when illuminated. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance.

☞ Gymnasium Now Open.—Nos. 83 and 85 6th-av., near Washington-square and 8th-st. See picture of the same in the City Directories, under S.

☞ A Know-Nothing.—FREE SHOW, at No. 449 Broadway, N. Y.—The HAPPY FAMILY and a KNOW-NOTHING in the CAGE. Go and see the Know-Nothing.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, one to do chamberwork and waiting or assist in the washing and ironing; is a good plain sewer; the other as nurse and seamstress. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived four years. Call at No. 130 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook, and to wash and iron, to do the housework of a private family by one, and as a nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress by the other. These girls are experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, by one; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress by the other. These girls are very experienced, and have excellent City reference. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, with the best of City reference, to do general housework or chamberwork, washing and ironing. Is a good plain cook, and first-rate washer and ironer. Is willing to make herself generally useful, and go for moderate wages. Call for two days at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by another, who comes well recommended. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework for a small private family. The best of reference given. Can be seen at her last place for two days. Call at No. 137 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., up stairs, first floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Two respectable young persons wish situations; one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children. Can be seen two days at No. 90 Wykoff-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook or chambermaid. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Call at No. 1[illegible] Mulberry-st., first floor in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or chamberwork and plain sewing, by a respectable young girl, who will furnish good City reference. Call at No. 269 West 21st-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to take care of children and do plain sewing. Can be seen at last place until engaged, at No. 34 Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—At chamberwork—willing to assist at washing and ironing—by a middle-aged American woman. Inquire of E. HORN, No. 289 6th-av.

COOK WANTED.—A good cook, who can wash and iron well, and has good references, can call at No. 79 East 20th-st., before 11 A. M.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS—(Scotch preferred,) with good City reference. One for general housework, must understand cooking, washing and baking bread. One as chambermaid and seamstress, must understand her duties and be a neat and quick sewer. Apply at No. 31 Platt-st., N. Y., from 12 o'clock to 4.

WANTED—At No. 394 Broadway, (basement,) teachers, salesmen, clerks, porters, coachmen, book-keepers, waiters, cutlers, men on steamers and railroads, and boys for trades. Also, cooks, chambermaids and scrubbing girls. Charges are moderate.

DREYER & KAUFMAN, Agents.

WANTED.—At No. 341 Broadway, (basement,) men on Steamers and Railroads, clerks, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades and hotels. 2 bell boys for a hotel.

MOSES SPINK, Agent.

WANTS.—Families are furnished with the best servants of every description, for city and country, at FERRE'S Agency, No. 97 Duane-st., near corner of Broadway. Several more Protestant girls wanted for good situations.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A lady well qualified to superintend, desires an engagement in a first-class hotel. Having had the command of servants in her own house, she feels herself fully competent. Ample remuneration expected and unexceptionable reference given and required. Address, for one week, Mrs. M. W., Union-square Post-Office.

SUPERINTENDENT.—A middle-aged lady, fully competent, is desirous to fill a situation as superintendent or housekeeper, and would feel an interest in the same. A gentleman or family wishing such please address for one week, Mrs. J. W., Union-square Post-Office. Best of references given and required.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP—Of all kinds may be engaged at the offices of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st., and No. 120 9th-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Wanted, by a young lady of pleasant manners and good family, a situation to superintend and take charge of a gentleman's house. Has had experience, and would take an interest in it, as if her own. Would not object to leave the City, and can produce and will require references of the first respectability. Address A. T., General Post-Office, ladies' window.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A Lady, possessing a cheerful disposition, is desirous of finding an agreeable home where she would feel pleasure in assisting or taking the entire superintendence of a widower's or private family household. References furnished. Salary not so much a consideration as a comfortable home. Address SUSAN, at the office of this paper.

COMPANION.—A young lady, of agreeable manners, and well connected, to an elderly lady or invalid. Compensation not so much an object as a pleasant home for the Winter. References of unexceptionable character. For further information please address COMPANION, General Post-Office, ladies' window.

TEACHER.—A young lady recently from Europe, fully competent to instruct in Music, French, Drawing, and the rudiments of Italian, and the various requirements necessary for a thorough English education, wishes an engagement, and is desirous to go South. Satisfactory references given and required. Address C. W., No. 1 Carroll-place, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED.—In a large educational establishment near the City of New-York. A young gentleman of College education, pleasing personal address, physical sprightliness, and a member of some Evangelical Church. Certificates of qualifications will be required. Address P. H., Box 2,[illegible] New-York Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—Best Servants for every kind of work in private families, Hotels, or Boarding Houses, comprising cooks, chambermaids, waiting girls, nurses, girls for house work, laundresses and seamstresses, all recommended, and also competent Women. Can always be found in great choice, at MORRIS & CONNERT'S well known Establishment, No. 297 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also a few German English and Scotch Girls. N. B.—Male help of every kind at this and at the Branch Office, No. 108 Greenwich-st.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Ten good salesmen wanted, to sell articles wanted in every family; can make $3 to $5 per day; also one to drive a horse and wagon. Call or address No. 217 Bowery.

TO FUR MANUFACTURERS.—The Operative Furriers of New-York and vicinity, having organized themselves into a body, called the NEW-YORK FURRIERS' SOCIETY, beg to suggest to manufacturers requiring assistant operatives, the advantages they will derive by addressing F. T., Times Office. Such men only as may be wanted will be recommended.

TO ADAMS PRESSMEN.—Wanted a set of hands for night work—foreman and two men. Good men only employed. JOHN A. GRAY, Nos. 95 and 97 Cliff-st.

WATCH MAKER WANTED.—A good workman to go to the interior of this State. An American preferred. Apply to FELLOWS & CO., No. 93 Nassau-st.

TO FAMILIES ABOUT TO LEAVE FOR EUROPE.—A lady who is well educated and accomplished, should like to meet with a highly respectable family going to Europe, where her services would be required either as governess or companion to a lady. She has traveled a great deal in Europe, which might be an acquisition to any one going there, and can give most unexceptionable reference as to respectability, &c. Address Miss NEWMAN, No. 6[illegible] Broadway, corner of [illegible]-st.

WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a young man as assistant bookkeeper, or in any other capacity where he would have a permanent situation in a good business. Can furnish good evidence as to character and abilities from his last employer. Address HARVEY, at this Office.

TO VEGETARIANS.—One or two families, or a few single persons, who desire a healthy diet and opportunities to live a pure and genial life, can be accommodated with board and rooms at No. 12 Wooster-st., near Canal-st. Charges moderate.

STATE AGENTS WANTED FOR OUR IMPROVED PATENT LIGHTNING-RODS—With right to manufacture. A lucrative business, requiring moderate capital. Proprietors LYON MANUFACTURING CO., No. 848 Broadway.

ENGRAVER WANTED TO GO SOUTH—Must be a good workman. One competent as a jewelry jobber and salesman preferred. Apply to

FELLOWS & CO., No. 93 Nassau-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A modern built house, having all the late improvements, not above 4th-st. and north of Broadway, above Canal. Rent about $500. Also for sale a beautiful Italian model residence, New-Rochelle, splendid and lovely place. Price $5,000. Also 2 elegant lots at Fordham, Westchester County, for sale, worth $2,000, will be sold cheap. Apply No. 286 Broadway, Room No. 14, BONNER & CO.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Or partly furnished, in a pleasant location in this City, from Nov. 1 to May next, or longer. Address H. J., Box No. 1,478 Post-office, with location and terms.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with full or partial board, at No. 182 West 2[illegible]-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.; house has gas, bath, &c. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A back parlor, furnished; also a front room, with furniture, on the second floor, to let, with board, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. Also, a single room for a gentleman. Apply at No. 177 Canal-st., next door to the People's Bank.

BOARDING—And an elegant suite of furnished rooms, on the first floor, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with closets. Also, a parlor and bedroom on second and third floors, and rooms for single gentlemen, at Nos. 99 and 94 East 22d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family. The rooms are large and neatly furnished. Apply at No. 22 King-st.

BOARDING.—Two suites of front rooms, and rooms for two single gentlemen may be had with board, at No. 25 9th-st. Fine house, with modern improvements, and newly furnished throughout in a superior manner.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms on the first, second and third floors to let, with board, for the Winter, at No. 71 Irving-place, between 18th and 19th-sts. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A private family will accommodate a gentleman and his wife with board, where all the comforts of a home can be realized. Apply at No. 61 5th-st. Reference given and required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 18 2d-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A comfortable room, with board in a small private family, where something like the quiet enjoyments of a home may be realized. Location must be in the vicinity of Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. No objection to go a few streets above or below Bleecker. Terms not to exceed $4. Address STUDENT, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED—For a gentleman and his wife in Brooklyn, near the Wall-st. ferry, with a suite of rooms on the second floor, in a private family, where no other boarders are taken. A liberal price will be paid for good accommodations. Address MERCHANT, Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near the Heights, and about three minutes walk from the south or Wall-st. ferries a large room and a small room in the rear and located on the third story, either furnished or unfurnished, and suitable for a family or single gentlemen. Can be obtained by applying at No. 38 State-st., near Henry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a small family in a delightful location, within three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry. A good opportunity to those desirous of a comfortable home. Address G. H. S., Box No. 712, Post Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms at No. 349 Henry-st., between Congress and Amity, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. or South Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Gentlemen and their wives or a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a private family, where the comforts of a home may be realized. Apply at No. 29 Willow-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS BOARDING.—Gentlemen wishing pleasant Rooms, with Board for the winter in a first class house, will address BOARD, Box No. 37, Brooklyn Post-Office, post paid.

BOARD UP TOWN.—A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen can have board with pleasant apartments in a family residing at No. 124 10th-st. Gas, bath-room, &c.

MURRAY HILL.—Several rooms, in a strictly private family, are just vacated by a family leaving for Europe. First-class boarders, either a family or single boarders, will find a home at No. 43 East 35th-st., near Madison-av. Satisfactory references required.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—For two single gentlemen, or for a gentleman and his wife. Can be obtained at No. 12 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Gas and bath in the house. Meals served in the rooms, if desired.

ROOM WANTED.—In a pleasant neighborhood by a young man, with partial board, in a small private family, where something like the quiet enjoyments of a home may be realized. No objections to furnishing the room. A location west of and near Broadway, between Bleecker and 14th-sts. preferred. Address, with particulars, L., Box No. 2,7[illegible] Post-Office. Terms not too extravagant.

ROOMS WITH BOARD.—A Widow Lady is desirous of letting to a gentleman and wife a room, with board. Also two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms in the first-class house, No. 312 2d-av., Broadway, 16th-st., and 2d-av. Stages pass the door. References exchanged.

ROOMS WANTED.—A single gentleman wishes to find pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family, where there are no other boarders, between 4th and 20th sts. and 3d and 6th-avs. Address G. C., Box 283 Lower Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—Several very pleasant rooms, separately or in suites, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board, on very reasonable terms at No. 280 4th-av., (opposite Dr. Hawks' Church.) The house is finely located and has all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with PLEASANT ROOMS and BOARD at No. 79 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOURTEEN OR FIFTEEN HORSES BOARDED TO HAY FOR THE WINTER—Commencing on or after Nov. 1, at $3 per month. Grain furnished also, if required, at low rates. F. W. WALKER, Littleton, 24 miles north of Morristown, N. J. Inquire of H. B. CUMMINGS, Esq., at No. 16 Broadway, New-York. References—Messrs. BOYD & PAUL, No. 149 Chambers-st.; MILLS & THOMPSON, No. 61 Cortlandt-st., and S. C. HERRING, No. 139 Water-st., New-York; CLARK & BAILEY, Howard Hotel, New-York.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN FURS.
J. H. HARLEY

Has opened for the season his usual splendid assortment of

FURS,

Consisting of Sables, H. B. Martin, Stone Martin, Mink Martin, Royal Ermine, &c.

Besides every other variety, suitable for

LADIES' WEAR.

His assortment of Furs for Trimmings is large and desirable. Also, a fine assortment of

LADIES' AND GENT'S FUR GLOVES, SLEIGH & LAP ROBES, &c.

All the above articles are made in the best style and warranted.

FURS REFINISHED IN THE BEST MANNER.

J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., New-York.

LADIES' FANCY FURS!
BULPIN'S NEW STOCK
FOR THE APPROACHING SEASON IS
NOW READY,

And comprises a most superb assortment of every fashionable garment, viz.: Victorines, Tippets, Riding Boas, Capes, Cloaks, Cardinals, Muffs and Cuffs in Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, Stone Marten, Mink, Squirrel, Ermine, Genet, Chinchilla, Brown Marten, &c., &c., all newly manufactured of choice and well seasoned skins, and at extremely moderate prices.

GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS—Very old and well-seasoned with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards made by SAM. HART & CO., for sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

CHINA WARE.—[illegible] dozen White French CHINA CUPS and SAUCERS, 50c. per doz. 150 doz. French China DINING PLATES, 12c. per doz. COVER DISHES, TUREENS, TEA-POTS, &c., equally cheap. Best Gold-band French TEA SETS, 56 pieces for only $[illegible]. FINGER GLASSES, 15c. per doz. Elegant French China VASES, at half the usual price. 1,000 doz. White China Gaze CUPS and SAUCERS, [illegible] doz. 500 doz. White China PLATES to match, at [illegible]. No mistake in getting bargains of China and Glass at No. 512 Broadway, above 13th-st.

J. K. KERR.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young man, not far from 30 years of age, of fair education and unimpeachable character, deriving a moderate income from mercantile pursuits, is desirous of forming a matrimonial alliance with some young lady from 18 to 24 years of age, who possesses the qualities necessary to make an agreeable companion. Other things being equal, a religious person having some pecuniary means, would be preferred. Address S. T. R., at this office.

$60,000 TO LOAN—On Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry and Cigars, or bought for cash; business notes, city stocks, bonds and mortgages negotiated, real estate bought, sold and exchanged. Office hours from 9 to 4. CHEESEMAN, BRAISTED & CO., Brokers and Commission Merchants, No. 25 John-st., corner Nassau-st.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—One thousand double and single Guns well assorted, for sale on reasonable terms. Also, Revolvers and Pistols of all descriptions. Ammunition, Sportsmen's Articles, and Gun Materials.

JOSEPH ROSE & SON, No. 72 Catharine-st.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?—Well, then, use my Onguent; it will force your beard to grow strong and thick in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. I am an old man and speak truth. $1 per bottle, sent to any part of the country. Sold by R. G. GRAHAM, No. 47 Ann-st., and all druggists; Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

CHOICE TEAS AND FAMILY GROCERIES, FOREIGN FRUITS, &c.—In all their variety, constantly on hand and for sale wholesale and retail at the lowest market prices, at FOWLER'S, Nos. 389 and 4[illegible] Greenwich-st.

NEW-YORK HORSE BAZAAR, No. 21 Crosby-st.—Auction sale of Horses, Carriages, Harness, Saddles, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COSMOPOLITAN ART AND LITERARY ASSOCIATION

ORGANIZED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT AND General Diffusion of LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS, on a New and Original Plan!

This new Association is designed to encourage and popularize the Fine Arts, and disseminate pure and wholesome literature throughout the country. For this purpose a Gallery of Art is to be permanently founded, which will each year contain a choice and valuable collection of Paintings, Statuary, &c.

FOR FREE DISTRIBUTION.

The Association will also publish and issue to its members each year, the best Literature of the day, consisting of the most popular Monthly Magazines, Reviews, and Pictorial Library works.

THE OFFICERS OF THE ASSOCIATION for 1854, have the pleasure of announcing that the subscription books for the current year are now open, and that the first annual distribution of Works of Art, contained in the above Gallery, will take place in January next, on which occasion there will be distributed among the members of the Association, free of charge, several hundred superb Works of Art among which will be the original and world-renowned statue of HIRAM POWERS,

THE GREEK SLAVE,

purchased at an expense of over $5,000! Also, a large and very choice collection of magnificent OIL PAINTINGS, consisting of the best productions of celebrated American and Foreign Artists, among which are the works of SONTAG, MEEKER, READ, KENSETT, GRISWOLD, CLOUGH, FRANKENSTEIN, and other eminent American Artists, which, with the constant additions made through an agent now in Europe, will render this by far the most complete Gallery of Art in the United States.

THE LITERATURE

published for dissemination among the members of the Association, for 1854, will consist of the following Monthly Magazines, Reviews, &c., viz.: Harper's, Putnam, Blackwood, Knickerbocker, Godey's Lady's Book, and Graham's Magazine; together with the following Quarterly Reviews, reprinted in New-York, viz.: Westminster, London Quarterly, North British and Edinburgh.

The Association is open to all; any person may become a member on the payment of $3, which entitles him to a membership and any one of the above Magazines or Reviews for one year, and also to a free ticket in the annual distribution of STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. All who take five memberships, are entitled to any five of the Magazines one year, and six tickets in the distribution.

The wide-spread fame of the above periodicals renders it needless to say anything in their praise, as it is conceded that, as literary organs, they are far in advance of any others in the world. The publisher's price of each is invariably $3 a year; thus by becoming a member of this Association, it secures to all the two-fold benefit of three dollars' worth of sterling literature and a ticket in the distribution of the most magnificent collection of choice works of Art in the country.

THE GALLERY of the Association is located at Sandusky city, where SUPERB GRANITE BUILDINGS have been erected for it, and in whose spacious Saloon the whole collection of Paintings and Statuary will be exhibited. The net proceeds derived from the sale of memberships, are devoted expressly to the purchase of Works of Art for the ensuing year.

THE INCREASING INTEREST felt in the advancement of the Fine Arts, warrant the belief that this Association will, with the powerful aid of Literature, become at once universally popular, as it not only cultivates and encourages the Fine Arts, but disseminates sterling Literature throughout the land, thereby adapting itself to the present wants and tastes of the American people, enabling both rich and poor to make their homes pleasant and attractive, by the aid of Sculpture, Paintings, and the best reading matter which the wide range of American and Foreign Literature affords.

A few of the peculiar advantages derived by joining this Association are:

1st. All persons get the full value of their subscription at the start, in the shape of sterling Magazine Literature.

2d. They are at the same time contributing toward purchasing choice Works of Art, which are in turn to be distributed among themselves free of charge.

3d. Each member is also directly encouraging and patronizing the Arts and Artists of the country, disbursing many thousands of dollars through its agency.

THOSE WHO PURCHASE MAGAZINES at Bookstores will observe that, by joining this Association, they receive the Magazine and Free Ticket in the annual distribution, all at the same price THEY NOW PAY for the Magazine alone.

ALL PERSONS, on becoming members, can have their Magazine commence with any month they choose, and rely on its being mailed to them promptly on the first of every month, direct from the New-York and Philadelphia Publishers. Back Numbers furnished, if desired.

Books open to receive names at the Eastern Office, New-York, or Western Office, Sandusky.

Persons remitting funds for membership, should mark letters, "Registered," and state the month with which they wish their magazines to commence, and also their Post-Office address in full, on the receipt of which, a certificate of membership, together with the magazine desired, will be forwarded to any part of the country.

Offices of the Association, at the Knickerbocker Magazine Office, No. 348 Broadway, New-York, and at No. 3 Water-st., Sandusky, Ohio. Address, (at either office,)

C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. & L. A.

Membership may also be obtained of SAMUEL HUESTON, Esq., Hon. Secretary for New-York, at the Knickerbocker Office, No. 348 Broadway.

A NEW HISTORICAL SPANISH ROMANCE.
DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE,
BY DON FRANCISCO NAVARRO VILLOSLADA.

Published this day, DONA BLANCA OF NAVARRE—a work of real substantial merit, giving a truthful exposition of the manners and customs of the Spanish People in the Fifteenth Century.

At the present time, this book possesses an unusual degree of interest to the American reader, as Spain is now what it was at that period—one vast field of civil wars and rival factions. Dona Blanca possesses a high order of excellence, written by a modern Spanish Author. Its success has been in Spain brilliant and immense. In its pages there are blended together the startling events of History, with the fascinations of Fiction, forming a perfect picture of Spanish Life—a picture stretching out into one grand moving Panorama of Kings and Queens, Knights and Peasants, Priests and Nuns, Bandits and Monks, Castle and Cottage, Hermitage and Field of Battle, Mountain Pass and Sunny Fields, relieved by sparkling wit, spicy dialogue and genuine humor.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

Peasant Girl and Cavaliers.	Travelers and Hermitess.
Constable and Lover.	Leper.
The Robber—Unknown Dice-player and single Combat.	Major Domo.
	Queen and Favorite.
Captive and Liberator.	Inscription and Hermitage.
Stratagem and Battle.	Dona Catalina.
Lost Found.	Coronation.
Love.	Banquet.
Marriage Banquet.	Queen's Council.
Brother, Son, and Path to the Crown.	Unexpected Visitor.
	Embrace of the Assassin.
Bridegroom and Nun.	Half of the Dagger.
Captain of Free Companions and Veiled Lady.	Mysterious Reception.
	Story of the Broken Daggers.
Two Lovers and Queen.	Nurse and Discovery.
Conflict of Love and Jealousy.	Retrospective.
	Bridal Journey.
Count and Page.	Revenge Baffled.
Corridor and Signet Ring.	Explanation.
Triumph of Countess.	Queen, Doctor, and Count.
Hut of the Jewess.	Invalid and Casket.
Goblet and Pledge of Friendship.	Charcoal of Diamonds.
	Poison and Steel at Work.
Price of a Crown.	Approach of Vengeance.
Cavalier and Friar.	Vengeance and Finale.

One elegant 12mo. volume. Price $1.

For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents throughout the United States and Canadas. Orders from the Trade respectfully solicited.

T. L. MAGAGNOS & CO., Publishers,
No. 16 Beekman-st., New-York.

QUACKENBOS' ADVANCED COMPOSITION.

D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 BROADWAY,
Will publish on Friday,
ADVANCED LESSONS
IN COMPOSITION AND RHETORIC.
By G. P. QUACKENBOS,
Author of "First Lessons in English Composition."
1 vol. 12mo.

D. A. & Co. have recently published a new edition of SPIERS & SURENNE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH AND ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY. Edited by G. P. QUACKENBOS, A. M. 1 large vol., 8vo., of about 1,300 pp., neat type, fine paper, and strong binding. Price, in sheep binding, $[illegible]; half morocco, $3 50.

The cheapest Dictionary of the French language ever published.

SPIERS & SURENNE'S STANDARD PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY OF THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES. Containing 973 pp., 12mo., new and large type. Price $1 50.

HERODOTUS. A new School and College edition, with Notes by Prof. JOHNSON.

QUINTUS CURTIUS RUFUS' LIFE AND EXPLOITS OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. Edited and illustrated with English Notes, by Prof. CROSBY.

ELEMENTS OF AGRICULTURE. With Questions prepared for the use of Schools. By GEORGE E. WARING, Jr. 12mo. 288 pp. 75 cents.

CLASS-BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. By COMSTOCK. New edition, with Appendix. 12mo. Illustrated by 24 plates, and numerous wood engravings, comprising in all over 300 figures.

THE OCTOBER NUMBER OF
THE NEW-YORK QUARTERLY,
A NATIONAL REVIEW,

composed entirely of original matter, is now ready, and in addition to its articles of unusual interest, contains a conservative paper on Abolitionism in America, which ought to be read by every American citizen.

Articles. CONTENTS.

1. Abolitionism in America.
2. The Church in Prussia.
3. Sparta and the Dorians.
4. Memoirs of Abernethy.
5. Pauli's England.
6. Giulia Grisi.
7. Unity of the World.
8. Contemporary Literature. History of the United States. By GEORGE BANCROFT.

Publisher, D. D. WINANT,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, Appleton Building.

TO NEWSPAPER AGENTS.
The Proprietors of the
CHALLENGE
AND AMERICAN SPORTING GAZETTE,

encouraged by the liberal orders which they have received since announcing their intention of publishing this paper, and desirous of putting it at such a price that it may be within the reach of every body, beg leave to say, that instead of a retail price of six cents, they will charge but

FOUR CENTS.

The trade supplied on the usual liberal terms.

NELSON & CO., No. 88 Nassau-st.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.—Dexter & Brother; Ross, Jones & Tousey; Gray & Co.; Abbe & Yates; Michael Madden; T. B. Callender, No. 66 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

TEACHERS,

If you want to use the best book on Geography for Primary Schools, get

SMITH'S PRIMARY GEOGRAPHY.

New Electrotype Edition, which contains One Hundred and Twenty-six beautiful Engravings, designed expressly for the work. Also, twenty beautiful colored Maps, which are up to the times in every respect. This, with the review Questions, will render this work of great value in our schools. It has long been used in the Public Schools of New-York, and the teachers think that there is no better book. Copies sent by mail, postage paid, by sending 42 cents to DANIEL BURGESS & CO.,

Publishers, New-York.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4,
A new Book, by a distinguished author,
IDA NORMAN;
OR, TRIALS AND THEIR USES.
By Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS,
Principal of Patapsco Institute, Maryland.
One vol. 12mo. Illustrated. Price $1 25.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

T—O—
T—E—M—
W—E—L—L.
A NEW ORIGINAL COPYRIGHT STORY,
By GEORGE PAYSON, Esq.,
Author of "Romance of California." 12mo. Cloth, $1 25.
Published THIS DAY (4th,) by
RIKER, THORNE & CO., No. 129 Fulton-st., N. Y.

"THE DASHING OF THE NATIONS TO SHIVERS,
PREPARATORY TO THE COMING OF THE SON OF MAN IN 1856."

Price, 12½ cents. Agents: S. TINSON, Printer, No. 36 Beekman-st.; NORMAN, No. 163 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY—Every style at low prices. Books made to pattern. Diaries for 1855, Copying Presses, &c. Country trade supplied. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GEORGE BULPIN, NO. 361 BROADWAY,

Respectfully announces to the Ladies that his assortment of

CLOAKS FOR THE PRESENT FALL TRADE

is now ready, and he has much pleasure in observing that, during his recent visit to Europe, he has taken advantage of the extraordinary depression existing in the manufacturing districts of France and Germany, to make such extensive purchases and contracts as will enable him to place before the public a most exquisite assemblage of

RICH AND COSTLY NOVELTIES,

at prices never before heard of.

A single inspection of his Stock will be thoroughly convincing of this important fact.

PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
No. 361 Broadway.

FALL GOODS.
BONNELL, BROWN, HALL & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Barclay-st.,
(Near the Astor House.)
Have now in store their Fall Stock of
Foreign, Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

A full assortment for Clothiers and Merchant Tailors.
LADIES' DRESS GOODS in great variety.
WHITE GOODS AND HOSIERY in all their varieties.
FRENCH MERINOS FROM AUCTION.

We shall be receiving almost daily from the auctions during the season, large quantities of Goods, to which the attention of cash and prompt paying customers is invited.

INDIA AND FRENCH SHAWLS.

The subscriber invites attention to some of the most superb and costly specimens of

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

ever exhibited in this City. Also, to an unrivaled selection of

FRENCH CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS,

both long and square, all of the newest and most recherché designs, at prices to coincide with the present "pressure of the times." GEO. BULPIN,

Cloak and Shawl Emporium, No. 361 Broadway.

CHEAP SILKS
AND
DRESS GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., are now offering at retail large quantities of PLAIN AND STRIPED SILKS at regular prices, bought chiefly at AUCTION SALES, which they are selling at a very small advance.

Their stock of RICH AND ELEGANT SILKS and SILK ROBES is very extensive and unsurpassed.

ALSO,

Printed DeLaines and Cashmeres, Raw Silks and all Wool Plaids, Valencias and Poplins, Real Laces and Lace Goods, Paris Embroideries, Paris Cloaks and Mantillas. The whole of which are offered at reduced prices at No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW OPENING.
TURKISH BAZAAR,
NO. 625 BROADWAY.

N. Shields. Jno. S. Shields.

N. SHIELDS & SON, COMMISSION MERCHANTS and SHIPPING AGENTS, No. 44 Wall-st., Louisville, Ky.—Particular attention given to all merchandise consigned to us for sale, either in the regular way or at auction. We have engaged the services of one of the best auctioneers in the West for the auction sales. Also, prompt attention given to the forwarding of Dry Goods from the East. N. SHIELDS & SON.

DRESS GOODS CHEAPER THAN EVER.—LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS have received from auction and private sale, an immense stock of silks, merinoes, cashmeres, de laines and valencia robes, all which they are selling at unusually low prices. They have also a large assortment of long and square broche shawls, broche scarfs, blankets, shawls, &c. The usual stock of ribbons, embroideries, laces, gloves, hosiery, &c.

LEBOUTILLIER BROTHERS, No. 60 Canal-st.,
four doors from Broadway.

SILK MANUFACTURES.—The subscriber has always on hand at FACTORY PRICES, a large assortment of EMBROIDERY, HAIR, FRINGE, SADDLERS' SEWING, TRAM and ORGANZINE SILK, in colors or in gum. Also, COTTON and LINEN THREAD in large hanks, and spools Nos. 16 to 100, and WORSTED and COTTON YARN, 10's to 30's, all colors for coach lace and trimming manufacturers generally, in quantities to suit. J. S. SHAPTER, No. 266 Pearl-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF SILK GOODS.—The entire stock of ALFRED EDWARDS & CO. will be sold within sixty days, at their store Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, FOR CASH, by order of the Assignees. This stock comprises a large importation of the present season of French, English and German goods.

A. C. RICHARDS,
NATHAN CHANDLER, } Assignees.
WM. LOTTIMER.

BRUSSELS LACES.—MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway, have just received a varied assortment of black thread veils from $6 50 to $40, much under the usual prices. Also black thread laces and flounces, mantilles and scarfs, valenciennes laces, from 10 cents to $30; Point A'l'Aiguille, Point de Venise collars and sleeves in the same designs, and some of the most exquisite specimens of Paris Embroideries, ever offered in New-York.

SEWING SILKS, SATINETS, &c.—E. H. ARNOLD, No. 34 Beaver-st., sole agent in New-York for the sale of "Chinacci's" sewing-silks in blue-blacks, green-blacks and colors. Letters OO. O. A. B. C. D. Also, agent for the "Troy Woolen Company's" satinets, and "Bronx Tape Company's" stay bindings.

JUST RECEIVED—1,000 OVERCOATS, $5 each, frocks, sacks and talmas in all colors. Also, dress and frock coats $6, cost originally $16; 3,000 pairs cassimere pants at $3, cost $6. Last year's make.

GEO. LEVIS, corner Nassau and Beekman-sts.

DAMAGED BROADCLOTHS.—Black Silks, Woolen Plaids, Blankets, Flannels, De Laines, Linens, Table Cloths, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, No. 32 and 34 Catharine-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FEATHERS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, BONNETS, &c.—The attention of cash purchasers is solicited to our stock of ostrich and marabout feathers, bonnet ribbons, French flowers, straw and beaver bonnets, &c., which will be sold low for cash.

HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.

FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.—No. 387 BROADWAY.—Costly Paris feathers in plumes, flowers in bunches, coiffeurs and bridal wreaths for toilette appointments, mourning flowers, well assorted, and wax fruits in profusion. JAMES TUCKER, No. 387 Broadway, up stairs, between White and Walker-sts.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—The second opening of Fall millinery will take place on Thursday, Oct. 5, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS', No. 364 Broadway. P. S.—Milliners and Merchants supplied. Pattern bonnets constantly on hand.

PARIS FALL MILLINERY.—Mrs. WM. SIMMONS having opened her FALL STYLES of PARIS MILLINERY is prepared for their inspection at her First Premium Millinery Show Rooms, No. 364 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel.

FRENCH EMBROIDERY.—WHITE NEEDLE-WORK and DESIGNING OF ANY KIND done and taught at moderate rates, by Miss A. STERN, No. 486½ Broadway.

HOTELS.

BARNUM'S ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—Corner of 2d and Walnut-sts., St. Louis.—We beg leave to announce to our friends and the traveling public that we will open the above named elegant and commodious Hotel, (built by George R. Taylor, Esq.,) for the reception of guests, on Thursday, the 28th inst., and respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. The public's obedient servants,

THERON BARNUM,
JOSIAH FOGG.

Sept. 27.

EVERETT HOUSE, ON UNION SQUARE.—This house is conducted exclusively after the European mode. Furnished rooms can be rented, with or without private table. Parties about engaging apartments for the Winter will here find comfort and elegance combined.

Persons residing in the vicinity of this Hotel can be furnished with dinners and suppers in private dining room attached to the Restaurant in this establishment.

HAWLEY D. CLAPP.

F. BLANCARD—Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his house in Broadway is ready for the reception of company, and that his restaurant is open for the public as well as for the accommodation of the guests of his house. Parties wishing rooms for the Winter can be agreeably accommodated with large or small suites of apartments.

EAGLE HOTEL, corner of Frankfort and William-sts., only one block from the City-Hall, contains 230 excellent Lodging Rooms, where gentlemen can have single Rooms, at 25 cents per night, or secure rooms on favorable terms for the Winter.

LODGINGS.—MANHATTAN HOUSE, Nos. 27 and 29 Centre-st., near the Park. Strangers will do well to call at this new establishment and examine the superior accommodations before engaging elsewhere. Terms 25 cents per night.

LOST AND FOUND.

A CERTIFICATE OF DEPOSIT LOST FOR $1,000—Issued by the Irving Bank of this City to the order of RICHARD GEE, and by him to PRATT, HANVEY & CO., and also the following endorsements: Pay P. M. Bryson, Cashier, or order, F. W. Davis, Cashier, and marked received payment, P. M. Bryson, Cashier. The said certificate being lost and payment stopped, the public are cautioned not to negotiate the same. A suitable reward will be paid by returning it to the Irving or Phoenix Bank.

IRVING BANK, Sept. 30, 1854.

$10 REWARD.—Lost from Bergen Five Corners, an English black and tan TERRIER DOG, about 10 inches high, muscular made, dark tan, black streak on each claw, tapering tail, scab or hard feeling sore under left fore leg on the body, had on a German silver collar, with "R. B. HAMEL, New-York," engraved thereon. Whoever will return said dog to No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York, or to Mr. HAMEL, No. 5 Bergen-av., Bergen Five Corners, will receive the above reward.

MASONIC NOTICE.—PRIME W. CORSON, having fallen overboard and been drowned from steamship Hermann Beach-st., North River, a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars is offered for the recovery of the body by George Washington Lodge, No. 285, F. A. M. Apply to H. J. HEWITT, Treasurer, No. 180 Water-st.

P. G. SHAVER, W. M.

J. J. Bailey, Secretary.

New-York, Oct. 2, 1854.

$100 REWARD.—Lost, this morning, Oct. 3, between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock, in going from Exchange place, through William-st., to Wall-st., the diamond belonging to a mourning ring, set in black enamel gold, and held by four claws. The finder will receive the above reward on returning it to No. 141 Broadway.

BRACELET LOST.—In Canal-st., between Church and Broadway, on Friday, Sept. 22, a heavy Gold Bracelet, fastened by a padlock set in turquoise. Whoever will return the same to No. 13[illegible] West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will receive the thanks and a liberal reward from the owner.—New-York, Oct. 3, 1854.

PAPERS LOST—$5 REWARD.—Lost on one of the Jersey City ferry boats yesterday, a package of small papers from an engraver's file. Apply to JAS. P. JONES, No. 71 Nassau-st., and receive the above reward with the thanks of the owner.

LOST—On the 27th instant, BOOK No. 1,6[illegible], on the Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution, belonging to JANE DEDERBROICE. Whoever will return the same to Mr. JAMES P. HAIGHT, No. 4[illegible] Grand-st., Secretary of the Institution, will receive the thanks of the owner.

BLANK BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—SLOTE & JANES, Stationers, No. 95 Fulton-st., near William, would invite the attention of buyers to their assortment of Blank Books, Paper, &c., which they offer at reasonable rates. Special attention given to orders for Lithographing Checks, Notes, Drafts, &c. Engraving and Printing in every form. Bill-head Cases, Bankers' &c. Copying Presses, Gold Pens, Steel Pencils, Portfolios, Pocket Books, Writing Desks, &c. Blank Books ruled and bound to any pattern.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—[illegible]—[illegible] SQUARE. SECOND NIGHT OF MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, will be presented Donizetti's grand Tragic Opera, in three acts,

LUCREZIA BORGIA.

Principal characters by Madame GRISI, Signor MARIO, Signor SUSINI, Signorina DONOVANI, Signori ARNOLDI, PATTI, CANDI, MORRA, [illegible] and [illegible].

MR. HACKETT, while assuring the public that the nightly cost of the entertainment offered them here exceeds by six times that of the most expensive of either of the other places of amusement in the City, is desirous, and in the hope of affording the patronage

THE OPERA

every reasonable facilitation, proposes, during the limited engagement of

MADAME GRISI AND SIGNOR MARIO,

the following graduated scale of

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Entrance ticket to Parquette and First Circle of Boxes	$2
Check for a Secured Seat	$1 additional.
Second Circle of Boxes	$1

Where the seats may be occupied by the audience, respectively according to the order of their entrance.

Amphitheatre	50 cents.

Private and Proscenium Boxes, according to locality and capacity, from $12 to $40 each.

The Box Office on Irving-place will be opened on MONDAY MORNING at 9 o'clock, and remain open daily till 5 P. M., where tickets and places can be secured without additional charge; and also at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway; and VAN NORDEN & KING'S, No. 45 Wall-st.

Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock.

Carriages will set down in Irving-place, from 14th-st., and take up in reverse order. The 3d and 4th-av. cars and Bowery and Broadway stages all set down passengers near the Academy.

CRYSTAL PALACE ILLUMINATED.—The Crystal Palace will be OPEN EVERY DAY until Nov. 1, and on the evenings of Oct. 2, 4, 5 and 6.

Those who wish to see the Palace in a BLAZE OF LIGHT, must avail themselves of this opportunity. Music EVERY EVENING by DODWORTH'S or SHELTON'S BAND. A line of stages will run direct from the Crystal Palace to the grounds of the State Fair and back, during the continuance of the Fair.

Admission 50 cents. Children half price.

JOHN W. WHITE, President.

INSTRUCTIONS IN HARMONY.—Mr. GIRAC, from the Conservatory of Paris, ex-member of the Musical Jury at the Crystal Palace of New-York, will commence a Class of Harmony on the 6th of October next. Two lessons a week. Terms $12 for each class in advance. Particular lessons given at the residence of pupils. Apply to Mr. GIRAC, No. 150 Laurens-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—Members who have not received their tickets of admission to the EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY at Hamilton-square, can procure them at the office of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, as they cannot receive them at the show grounds.

ROBT. L. PELL, President.

HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

DR. ABBOTT'S EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—No. 659 BROADWAY.—The most attractive and instructive Exhibition in the City, contains, in addition to upwards of 1,000 other objects, THREE MUMMIES OF THE SACRED BULL, (Apis,) more than 3,000 years old—the only specimens ever exhibited. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts; Private Boxes, $5; Orchestra Seats, $1.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4,
The engagement continues unabated, to see
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
in the new Pantomime, by Jerome Ravel, of
ASPHODEL, OR THE MAGIC PEN,
already witnessed by
MULTITUDES,

who have pronounced it to be the greatest Pantomimic production of the age.

Reengagement of the great Russian artist,

M'LLE VECA MATHIAS,

who will appear in the grand Divertissement of the celebrated PRIMA DONNA WALTZ.

To commence with the comic Pantomime of

THE COOPERS.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Proprietor.—PRICES OF ADMISSION: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6, for six persons; Balcony Boxes 75 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1.

BENEFIT OF MISS JULIA DEAN.

THIS EVENING will be performed the Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET.

Juliet.......Miss Julia Dean | Romeo.......Mr. [illegible]

To conclude with THE YOUNG SCAMP.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, and the performance commence precisely at 7½.—Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $5 and $6. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, Will be performed the Tragedy of

KING LEAR.

King Lear.......Mr. Forrest | Cordelia.......Mme. Ponisi

To conclude with the Farce of

A HOPELESS PASSION.

BURTON'S.—WEDNESDAY, to-night, in consequence of the immense overflow attracted by the bill for Monday last, the same performances will be repeated. The new Farce of

THE MOUSTACHE MANIA,

With Mrs. Burton and Mr. Johnston, received with overwhelming laughter. The very successful comedy of

NOW-A-DAYS.

With Mr. Burton, Jordan, Fisher, Miss Raymond, &c., and the comic piece of

THE FILLIBUSTER.

In which Mr. Burton will play the Original Jessie and Mr. Whesy. DOMBEY & SON to-morrow.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circles and Parquet 50 cents; Second Tier 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, will be presented the Comedy of

WILD OATS.

Rover.......Mr. Wallack | Lady Amaranth, Mrs. Hoey.
Sir George Thunder, Mr. Blake | Jno. Gammon, Mr. Stephens.

MY WIFE'S SECOND FLOOR.

Jacob Close, Mr. F. A. Vincent | Mrs. Tupberry, Mrs. Brougham.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Admission: Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit 12½ cents; Orchestra Chairs 50 cents; Private Boxes $5; Single persons to Private Box, $1; Balcony Box $3. THIS EVENING, Oct. 4, the entertainments will commence with the Drama of the HUNTER OF THE ALPS.

Felix....... Mr. J. R. Scott | Helena....... Mrs. H. F. Nichols.

To be followed by the Drama of

FASHION AND FAMINE.

The whole to conclude with the MAGIC ROSE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the entirely new and thrilling Drama, now being witnessed by delighted multitudes, entitled EUSTACHE, with Mr. C. W. Clarke as Eustache, Mr. Hadaway as Daniel, Miss Mestayer as Louise, &c.

In the AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, EUSTACHE will be performed also.

The living RHINOCEROS—the great AFRICAN BOA CONSTRICTOR, 22 feet long, the HAPPY FAMILY, and all the curiosities, can be seen without extra charge.

Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 Broadway, between Howard and Grand-sts.—H. WOOD, Business Manager; GEORGE CHRISTY, Stage Manager. For

THIS EVENING and EVERY NIGHT
during the week.

Negro Minstrelsy, Fancy and Comic Dances, Burlesque Opera, &c., &c.

An entire change of programme every evening. Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.

WOOD'S ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELS, AT MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.

H. WOOD.......................Business Manager, &c.

PROGRAMME FOR THIS EVENING:

Ethiopian Minstrelsy; Negro Jigs and Fancy Dances; Ballads, Banjo, Guitar and Violin Solos.

Concluding with a very laughable
After Part, in which the
inimitable BIRCH
will appear.

Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
Tickets 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA-HOUSE.—No. 539 Broadway.—MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 2, and EVERY EVENING during the week, by special request, will be produced the Grand Burlesque on the Fairy Opera of CINDERELLA,

in four acts, with the most magnificent scenery, costly dresses, &c., &c., "and a most effective cast."

Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

NOTICE.—On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, Oct. 9, will be produced a grand new Burlesque on the Opera of FRA DIAVOLO.

THE BRYAN GALLERY OF CHRISTIAN ART.—A collection, the most complete ever made by one person, of authentic Pictures, by Guido da Siena, (A. D. 1221,) Cimabue, Giotti, Memmi, Perugini, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, Correggio, Titian, Domenichino, Salvator Rosa, Velasquez, Murillo, Rubens, Van Dyke, Teniers, Lely, Rembrandt, Ostade, Ruysdael, Poussin, Claude Lorraine, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Hogarth, West, Greuze, Horace Vernet. No. 348 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO SHEET-METAL WORKERS.—NOTICE.—One of the most valuable and useful patents that has been granted within the last ten years has been awarded to WM. WEBSTER, of Morrisania, N. Y., (letters patent dated March 28, 1854,) for a novel and invaluable machine for making from 3,000 to 10,000 feet of (any kind) SHEET METAL TUBING per day. This machine is now being exhibited between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., in room No. 12, at No. 11 Wall-st., New-York City, where all interested are solicited to call. Towns, cities, counties and State rights for sale. All communications (post-paid) promptly replied to in their order.

WILLIAM WEBSTER,
CHARLES MILLER,
Sole Proprietors, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.

$700.—PARTNER WANTED.—With this amount, in paper-hanging manufacturing business. This is a splendid chance to embark in a splendid business, and where a man can make a fortune. Also, for sale a most splendid cigar store on 6th-av., with drawing-rooms, smoking-rooms, &c., &c.; price $500. Superior chance to make money. Apply No. 286 Broadway, room No. 14. BONNER & CO.

A RARE CHANCE.—Partner wanted for one-half of a manufacturing business, already established with plenty of orders on hand. Capital required from $4,000 to $5,000. Apply immediately at No. 6[illegible] Broadway, where all particulars will be given.

CALIFORNIA.—$30,000.—A person about starting a clipper schooner, would like to find a party willing to invest the above amount in cargo, &c., for a trading voyage in the Pacific. Address B. W., at this office.

LUMBER YARD FOR SALE.—Together with lease, good will and fixtures. Apply at the office on the premises, at the foot of Troy-st., North River.

REED & FIELD.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Unless to be swindled, good folks, you're inclined,
Just examine each flask that purports to be Lyon's,
For unless on the label his name has been signed,
You can't on the contents place any reliance.

PEDDLERS ARE SELLING counterfeit Magnetic Powder and Pills for LYON'S preparations for the destruction of insects and vermin. Genuine depot for the REAL MAGNETIC POWDER and PILLS, No. 424 Broadway. Price 25 cents per flask or box.

EXCURSIONS.

[illegible] at [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. Making one of the [illegible] delightful excursions out of New-York, at the low [illegible] 25 cents.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible]

The supply of almost every commodity on sale in our Domestic Markets [illegible] and [illegible] have to note a very general decline, as compared with the prices of last week.

FRESH MEATS.—In Beef there is a decline; it now ranges from 6c. to 14c. ℔ lb. Mutton, Veal and Lamb are plenty, and have also fallen. Each sells at from 5c. to 10c. ℔ lb. Fresh Pork brings 10c. ℔ lb.

SALT MEATS.—Are about same as last week. Salt Pork is 12½c.; Corned Pork, 10c.; Smoked Beef, 15c.; Sausages, 12c.; and Ham, 12½c.@14c. ℔ lb. Tongues are in good demand, at from 62½c. to 75c. each.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter, in consequence of the late favorable (rainy) weather, is lower, and now sells at prices varying from 12½c. to 26c. ℔ lb. Good dairy is sold at 22c. ℔ lb. Cheese rates at 8c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Some of the extra fancy brands, however, are some cents higher.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes and Cabbage have declined considerably, but other kinds of Vegetables have not changed. The quotations for Vegetables, are: Potatoes, $3 25 ℔ bbl., 25c. ℔ half-peck—a decline of five shillings on the bbl.; Cabbage, 6c.@10c. ℔ head, for best Tomatoes, $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bushel, 8c. ℔ quart. White Turnips are coming in quite plenty, and sell at 50c. ℔ bushel; the Russia are somewhat scarcer, and sell at $1@$1 25 ℔ bushel. Carrots quite plenty, at 3c.@4c. ℔ bunch, 75c. ℔ bushel. Leeks, 4c.@5c. ℔ bunch, and plenty. Beets, 75c. ℔ bushel. All other kinds at same prices as last week.

POULTRY AND GAME.—Chickens from 31c. to 75c. ℔ pair. Turkeys 10c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Geese 10c. ℔ lb. Pigeons $1 87½@$2 25 ℔ dozen. Ducks 50c.@$1 ℔ pair. Quails and Partridges 87½c.@$1 ℔ pair.

FRUIT.—The supply of fruit is abundant, and has fallen considerably. Apples 31¼c. ℔ half-peck. Common Pears 25c. ℔ half-peck; best do. $1@$1 50 do. Grapes 8c.@12½c. ℔ lb. The decline in Peaches is very considerable; they are about a third lower than last week's rates, and now sell at 25c.@62½c. ℔ half-peck, with a diminished demand.

SHELL FISH.—Oysters (opened) 75c.@$2 ℔ 100. Clams (Shrewsbury hard) 37½c.@$1 ℔ 100.

Burning of the Tow-Boat Kate.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

WORKHOUSE, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND, Oct. 3, 1854.

Permit us to add to, if not to correct the account in your journal of Sept. 30, of the burning of the tow-boat *Kate*. That Mr. HARROLD, the Hell Gate pilot, was the first to board the schooner *Thomas Crawford*, and was followed by another man is true, and they are deserving of all praise for their efforts. But allow us to observe, that before Mr. DUNLAP and his two men boarded the burning vessel we had got on board, and assisted the pilot and the other man in throwing off the ignited pine wood. The captain and crew having deserted the schooner, she was entirely at the mercy of strangers, therefore, we think you will not deny the credit due to the second, as well as to the *first*, in the race for the preservation of property.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS HART, Deputy Keeper,
JAS. L. SHIELDS, Workhouse Office.

The Lynn Firemen.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You will please contradict the statement in your paper of this morning, that a company of firemen from Lynn are to be entertained by Engine Company No. 42. We have no intention at present of receiving any Company, and cannot conceive what should have given rise to such a report. Respectfully yours,
CHAS. L. VANPELL, Secretary Engine Co. No. 42.

Demilt Dispensary.

The report of this Institution for September is as follows:

Whole number of patients treated, 1,161; new patients, 1134; attended at the Dispensary, 952; at their dwellings, 209; males, 449; females, 601. Nativity—United States, 265; Ireland, 796; other countries, 50. Remaining under treatment, 47. Sent to the Hospital, 13. Died, 13. Prescriptions dispensed during the month, 3,193.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 751, 3, 8, 9, 14, 16 to 25, 27 to 30. (Demurrers.)

Circuit—Nos. 1494, 666, 686 to 690.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 101, 103 to 108, 114 to 126, 127 to 129, 131 to 140, 142 to 146, 149 to 155, 157 to 160.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1018 to 1027, 1229 to 1240, 1243. *Part II.*—1067, 1244 to 1249, 1250 to 1253, 1254, 1256, 1256 to 1260.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Oct. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Coming into the Court-room yesterday morning, we found two parties of ladies there, looking very much "out of their sphere" in Court. One party of them were sitting in the Court-room, the other party just outside the door, in an adjoining room. This was a habeas corpus case—as we heard one gentleman express it, "a fight about children." The children, a boy and a girl, were in Court—a very handsome pair, some eight years old apiece. The difficulty appeared to be the result either of a divorce or a voluntary separation. The children were in their mother's charge, and were brought up on a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out by the husband and father. On motion of the defendant's counsel, who wished an opportunity to amend the return to the writ, the case was postponed till Thursday morning.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Oct. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

THE "STANDING" RULE.

Judge Slosson called the attention of the bar to the new rule, which requires counsel to remain standing while examining a witness, and not personally to take notes of the testimony. He expressed his entire approval of this rule, and his intention to see that it was properly observed, and hoped that the bar generally would cooperate with the Court in introducing this improvement, so long needed in the mode of conducting trials.

Parker vs. The United States Mail Steamship Company.—Verdict for plaintiff for $100.

SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 3.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

ORDERS.

Hubbard vs. Redman.—Order for receiver made absolute.

Knapp vs. Parker Vein Steamship Company.—Decision reserved.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Flannelly vs. Weil.—Ordered that this action be continued.

[illegible] vs. The Green Point and Flushing Railroad Company.—Complaint dismissed without costs.

Lee vs. Garrison.—Summons and subsequent proceedings set aside with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

Romney vs. Russell.—Adjustment of costs confirmed.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Sept. 30.

Before Hon. Justice Bosworth.

MOTION TO VACATE ORDER OF ARREST.

D'Huller vs. De Galaup & Preund.—The plaintiff in this case is a wine merchant in Beaver street. The case grows out of a sale of wine for $750 or thereabouts, made by the plaintiff in June last. The defendant Galaup is or was the Editor of the French paper called *Le Dimanche*, in this City.

The complaint alleges that the sale was, in fact, made to De Galaup & Preund jointly; that the plaintiff was subsequently induced by false representations to recognize De Galaup alone as his debtor; that in consequence of these false representations the plaintiff had lost his debt, and that the wine, immediately upon the sale, went into the hands of Preund.

The complainant then charges that the debt was fraudulently contracted by De Galaup & Preund, and that the whole transaction was a preconcerted fraud on their part. On the complaint, and various affidavits attached, both the defendants were arrested, and De Galaup is still in actual custody. Separate motions are now made upon affidavits by each of the defendants, to vacate the order of arrest, which are resisted upon affidavits by the plaintiff and other parties.

For the plaintiff—Theodore Sedgwick; for the defendants—Condert & Marango.

BOSWORTH, J.—The defendants appearing by separate attorneys, severally move to vacate the order of arrest. Defendant Preund has heretofore moved on the affidavits, on which the order was granted to discharge it.

That motion was denied. That decision is an adjudication that the original affidavits were sufficient to authorize the order.

On all the papers the case is not presented more favorably for either defendant.

It is clear that the defendants were together when the purchase was made. That the wines when delivered were sent to the residence of Preund. That De Galaup had no responsibility, and had no expectation of paying for them except by a resale at an advance. Selling wines was no part of any regular business pursued by him.

The papers tend to show that the design was to get the wine without Preund incurring personal liability; that Preund was to advance to De Galaup to some half of their value, and that he was to sell for their joint or his own profit.

The result would be, that the plaintiff would lose his wines, De Galaup would get half their value by way of advance, and Preund could get what he could realize beyond his advance, unless he was to divide the excess with De Galaup.

If it be true as De Galaup swears, that they were to be sold on the joint account of himself and Preund, they would be jointly liable for the wines, if such agreement were made before the wines were bought, and the purchase was made with the intent at the time, of both defendants, to resell them under that agreement. De Galaup does not state when this agreement between himself and Preund was made.

The facts that both the defendants examined the wine before the purchase, and that the delivery was at Preund's house, tend to show that the arrangements between the two, whatever they may have been, were made prior to the purchase, and that the purchase was in furtherance of the arrangement between themselves.

I cannot say that a Jury would not be justified in finding that the purchase was on the joint account of the defendants, and for their joint benefit. Whatever the actual facts may be, the affidavits taken together tend to show that neither defendant ever intended to pay anything to the plaintiff.

Each motion is denied, with $5 costs to abide the event.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 3.

Before Judge Betts.

James Wilson vs. The Steamboat Jessie.—*Timothy B. Abbott et al. vs. The Same.*—These cases are two out of some twenty-five or thirty which have been commenced against the steamboat by seamen, material-men and others, in all of which the vessel had been seized by the Marshal. On the return of process in the above cases, appearances were entered for various parties who had mortgages on the vessel, which had been duly recorded in the Custom House in this District, who claimed that their mortgages should be first satisfied out of the proceeds of sale of the vessel, if she were to be sold; or that she should be still subject to their mortgages. An appearance was also entered for the owner. A motion was subsequently made, that the vessel be sold, in order that the proceeds, being paid into Court, the parties might contest each other's rights to priority of payment.

Upon this motion the following order has been entered:

"The Marshal having returned on the monitions issued in the above entitled causes, that he had attached the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, and had given due notice to all persons claiming the same that the Court would, on a day therein named, proceed to the trial and condemnation of the said vessel, her tackle, &c., should no claim be interposed for the same, and the matter having come up this day for advisement.

On motion of D. McMahon, Esq., proctor for the libellants, proclamation was made for all persons interested in the said vessel, her tackle, &c., to appear and interpose their claims, and Mr. John E. Burrill, Jr., appearing for A. B. Trowbridge, mortgagee, and John Wilson, owner, and Mr. Donohue appearing for Ricketts and Whittington, mortgagees, and Messrs. Schell and Hutchins for other mortgagees, and no sufficient cause being shown, and it appearing to the Court that the said vessel is in a perishable condition, reported by the Marshal as leaking and as occasioning great expense to keep her afloat;

On like motion, it is further ordered for the purposes of a sale of said vessel, that the said vessel, her tackle, engine, &c., be condemned and sold, and the proceeds paid into the registry of this Court, to stand in the same manner and be subject to the same liabilities as the vessel would be if still in custody, without prejudice to the rights of any party, and that the Clerk of this Court issue a writ of *conditioni exponas*, to the Marshal of the Southern District of New-York, to sell said vessel on notice of six days, returnable on the first Tuesday of November, A.D., 1854.

Oct. 3, 1854.

This was the first day of the October Term. His Honor announced that as the trial of Edward Brown had not yet been concluded, he had been compelled to keep the Jury together into this Term, but should go on with the Admiralty Calendar as soon as the trial was concluded; that there would be two Judges next week, and the Civil Calendar would be continued then as well Jury causes.

The trial of Dr. Brown was then proceeded with. The testimony for the prosecution not having been quite concluded, was continued, and testimony taken for the defence, impeaching the character of a witness for the prosecution, and giving other testimony to rebut the case made against the accused. The testimony was not concluded when the Court adjourned.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

SUIT FOR A PENALTY FOR LOANING MONEY WITHOUT A LICENSE.

The Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York vs. Edward M. Ross.—This was a penal suit to recover the sum of $50 for a violation of the corporation ordinance in exercising or carrying on the business of a pawnbroker without being first specially licensed for that purpose. The plaintiffs proved by one Rachel Leary that she pledged with the defendant a locket and chain on the 10th day of August last, and received thereon $10. At the time she made such pledge the defendant gave her a ticket, of which the following is a copy:

"Central Loan Office, No. 206 Centre-street, New-York.

"Money to any amount advanced on diamonds, gold and silver plate, furniture, cigars, &c., &c., or bought on the most liberal terms.

"Private entrance, No. 206 Centre-street. N. B.—No connection with the pawnbrokers."

The witness further swore that there were other persons in defendant's store at the time receiving money on goods pledged.

Joseph Forbus also swore that he pledged with defendant two coats, on which he received $6; for the use of that money for eight days he paid the defendant 75 cents.

The defendant produced his father as a witness, who swore that he had been often in the store of his son, and was acquainted with the mode of transacting business; it was usual to take a bill of sale of the articles, and when redeemed they were resold to the borrower with interest at six per cent. per month.

James Ross, a brother of the defendant, corroborated the evidence of the father. It was admitted that the defendant was not a licensed pawnbroker.

The Judge, on the above facts, held that the defendant was carrying on the business of a pawnbroker, which consisted of lending money on pledges at a *higher rate than seven per cent. per annum*. In fact the defendant loaned money on good security at 72 *per cent.* per annum, and must therefore be convicted in the penal sum of $50 and the costs.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

Habeas Corpus in re Sarah Dunn.—In this case a young lady of 15 years of age was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, issued on the petition of her husband, who claimed her from the house of her father. The latter, in return to the writ, admitted that she had been at his house, but denied that he detained her against her will. Counsel for the husband contended that the lady returned to her father's house, from whence she had been abducted and induced to marry the petitioner in New-Jersey. That after the marriage the wife voluntarily left her bridal home, and returned to the protection of her parents.

The Judge said he had no right to stop the wife from going where she pleased to reside, and no one else had any right to interfere with her movements.

James M. Smith, as counsel for the husband, asked his Honor to have a private interview with the lady, and ascertain her views in relation to returning to the husband's arms.

The lady was invited into the private sanctum of his Honor, and "stated to him that she had no desire to have any intercourse with her husband, and that she had been informed that she was a free agent, and had a right to go where she pleased, and would do so."

His Honor said she was correctly informed of her rights, and that the writ must be discharged. The lady, who is young and pretty, then left with her parents, and the husband left with his friends.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

OCTOBER TERM—SECOND DAY.

Before Hon. Recorder Tillou.

The Court assembled yesterday at 11 A. M. After a brief delay, and the ineffectual calling of the names of several gentlemen, who found it convenient not to attend, the number of members requisite to form a Grand Jury was completed, and the business of the Court commenced. The names of the Grand Jury are as follows:

Amos F. Hatfield, Foreman.
Seth G. Babcock, Wm. G. Lane, George Belden,
Ambrose K. Ely, Henry F. Spalding, Seth W. Benedict,
John E. Earle, Casper Trumpy, James L. Daunant,
James F. Freeborn, Chas. A. Underhill, Charles B. Norton,
Ira Hutchinson, James Van Norden, William Wallace,
Preston H. Hodges, Randolph Bryant.

The ceremony of swearing in being fulfilled, the Recorder proceeded to address the Grand Jury in the following terms:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The powers and duties of the institution which you represent have been so often stated, that you are no doubt familiar with them. You have power, and it is your duty, to inquire into, and, upon competent and sufficient proof, to indict, in all cases of public offences, and for acts which tend to such offences. *These offences are divided into two classes*,—those which are felonies, and those which are misdemeanors. Those which are felonies are offences of which the penalty is capital, and subject the offender to imprisonment in the State Prison. For those which are misdemeanors, the penalty is not so severe. It is true that the number of cases now to be submitted to you, appears comparatively moderate; but yet, upon examination of the nature of the cases included in that list, it will appear that the proportion of grave and serious charges will place the present Calendar in a serious light. Considering the short time which has intervened between the session of the last Grand Jury, and the present one, the Calendar does not offer so flattering a picture as at first view appears. Burglary and the awful crime of murder still figure in the Calendar, besides many cases of less momentous weight, generally denominated minor offences. In looking into these cases, will it not be well to search for the causes that lead to the depravity which results in such crimes as are here developed? For it is to be remembered, that from the offences classed as inferior, if they are allowed to be committed with impunity, proceeds that further depravity which hardens the heart, blunts the moral perceptions, and *produces a recklessness of spirit, which prepares the* criminal for the commission of crimes of the gravest character. It becomes, therefore, needful for a Grand *Jury to examine into and give careful attention to minor* offences, as well as to offences more serious. All *demand strict and impartial investigation*—all demand the most serious consideration. It is necessary to scrutinize—to search into the nature of the education which has produced this dreadful state of things.

A case of awful homicide recently committed in our streets, and the crime which preceded it, to which I have to direct your attention, give force to the remarks which I have made. It is only within the last week that one of our worthiest policemen, a faithful and respectable man, a man of family, while in the rightful performance of his duty, while in the act of endeavoring to arrest a young man who, with others, his accomplices, had been engaged in burglary, and who were flying from their pursuers, was suddenly shot dead by the culprit. Atrocity like this needs no words of comment—it demands strict investigation. It is indeed enough, not only to demand that every just effort be made to bring these cruel and wicked men to justice, and to vindicate the laws, but it is necessary also, to look well into the causes, the dreadful causes, which conduct to such depravity. I sincerely trust that this affair will receive your utmost attention, your most considerate scrutiny; for, by this appalling deed, the public has lost a good officer, a good citizen, and a family has been suddenly deprived of an affectionate guardian. A good man has been struck out of existence, while truly and well he was performing his duty.

The Court is specially directed by the law to charge you that you are to inquire into any violation of the Election laws, of the Usury laws, of laws against public lotteries, and of the violation of the laws by public officers, in demanding, charging, or receiving more fees than they are entitled to. The law against lotteries and policies, particularly, requires your attention. It was an act wisely passed by the Legislature, with the sanction of all the people of the State, yet it is contrived to be evaded by parties in other States, by means of the Post-Office. You will, I trust, give this your attention.

Let me remark to you that you are not to disclose the fact of any indictment being found for felony against any persons not in actual custody, until they are arrested. A violation of this duty is considered a misdemeanor. In all your proceedings, it is good for public justice, and for the safety of the community, that you do not make known any of your secrets. If you do so it will lead to embarrassment and frequently to injustice. I recommend you not to make confidants of any persons,—not to hold conversation on the subject of your duties with any person. Your acts are of a solemn and responsible character. *It is required that in your proceedings you employ serious care, and act with impartiality and circumspection*, examining every case with close attention, not superficially, but as demonstrated by proof alone. An indictment wrongfully found, is in every case, a dreadful, an irreparable injury to the individual against whom it is found. An indictment erroneously omitted is also a great wrong. You must be swayed by no excitement, but only by the law applicable to each case. Your inquiry must not be conducted in a light manner, but conscientiously and considerately. Judge by the testimony placed before you, and only by that testimony. If in any case you are not satisfied with the proof brought before you, you will examine further. If you entertain any reasonable doubt, then doubt should weigh in favor of the accused. In case of any difficulty which may arise, instruction will be afforded you by the District Attorney. In no case find a bill against any party without the clearest proof.

The subject of Mock Auctions I have already brought before the notice of former Grand Juries. These offences are peculiar in their nature, for they are generally committed against strangers, and thus they serve to bring disgrace upon our community. For, when strangers from a distance, find themselves cheated by apparently respectable individuals, (for with many people dress is the symbol of respectability,) they are apt to class really respectable dealers with the offending parties, and thus spread abroad for us a bad reputation. I trust that you will give this subject your earnest attention. With these remarks I commend you to your duties. Observe, by your oath, you are to inquire diligently; you are to shield no man from fear, favor, or hope of reward; you are to make true presentment—that is to say, true under the proof, and the proof should be sufficient to convict; you are to allow no prejudice, or prepossession—no influence but the proof, and the law, and your duty, to govern you; you are to perform that duty carefully, intelligently, and impartially. In all cases, at least twelve votes are necessary to indict. The prison cases, gentlemen, will first require your attention.

After the conclusion of the charge, the Grand Jury retired to their duties. Several cases were then called up from last Session; but the parties not being ready for trial, the Court adjourned until this day, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Oct. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately dealt in at $6 25 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs. The stock continues light.

COTTON—No improvement has occurred in this line. The firmness of owners and the steamer's absence induce great caution upon the part of buyers. Some small sales were effected within our range:

	Uplands.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary to good, ℔ lb	7½@8	7½@8	7½@8
Low Middling	8¼@8½	8½@8¾	8½@8¾
Strict	9@9¼	9½@9¾	9½@9¾
Good	9½@9¾	9½@9¾	9½@10
Fair, ℔ lb	Nominal.	Nominal.	Nominal.

FEATHERS—Prime live Geese are in slack request at 44c.@45c. for Western, and 42c.@43c. for Southern ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands seem less active but not lower. The Eastern and local inquiry is fair. The receipts are smaller, and the stock is not heavy for the season. The day's transactions embrace 5,700 bbls. We quote:

Sour, ℔ bbl.	$5 75 @ $6 50
Superfine, No. 2	6 00 @ 6 62½
State, common brands	6 75 @ 6 87½
State, straight brands	6 87½ @ 7 12½
Favorite State	7 12½ @ 7 25
Mixed Western	6 87½ @ 7 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 00 @ 7 12½
Fancy Michigan	7 12½ @ 7 25
Common to good Ohio	7 00 @ 7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25 @ 7 37½
Extra Ohio	7 37½ @ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25 @ 7 87½
Fancy Genesee	7 25 @ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 75 @ 9 25

Canadian is unchanged. Southern is rather inanimate, and on the decline. 1,600 bbls. were procured at $7 25 @$8 50 for the whole range of from mixed to extra grades, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are still quiet and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and drooping. The stock is a poor one. The day's sales have been confined to 600 bushels prime Canadian white, free, at $1 64; and 1,200 inferior to fair Southern red, at $1 30@$1 37. Rye has declined to $1 16@$1 17 ℔ bushel, with sales of 2,000 bushels. Barley and Oats are not very brisk, but are quoted firm. Corn is plentier and lower, yet it is not actively inquired for. The day's movements embrace 88,000 bushels, at 74c.@75c. for Western mixed, ℔ bushel. Other kinds are rare, and of uncertain value. We are indebted to Mr. ED. HILL, broker, for the following statement of the exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland, from September 1, 1854:

From	To date.	Flour, bbls.	C. Meal.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.
N. York	Sept. 29, '54	31	—	—	183,539
N. Orleans	Sept. 15, '54	—	—	—	—
Philadel'a	Sept. 26, '54	—	—	—	43,026
Baltimore	Sept. 21, '54	—	—	—	—
Boston	Sept. 22, '54	21	139	—	—
Other p'ts	Sept. 22, '54	—	—	—	—
Total		52	139	—	233,557
Same period, '53		98,671	—	694,600	32,334
Same period, '52		116,259	—	594,241	39,775

GROCERIES—Are in better demand, at full prices. The day's sales include 50 bags Java Coffee at 13½c.; 2,200 bags Rio do. at 10½@11½c. ℔ lb.; 50 hhds. Cuba Molasses, at 25c. ℔ gallon; 900 do. Cuba Sugar, at 5½c. @6½c.; 200 New-Orleans do. at 5½c.@5¾c., and 250 bxs. Brown and Yellow Havana do. at 5½c.@6½c. ℔ lb.

HAY—River is in rather better request, at 75c.@85c. for shipment, and 90c.@95c. for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. These rates show a decline,—but it is not, as yet, a general one.

HOPS—Continue inactive, at 37½c.@40c. for new, and 30c.@32c. for old, ℔ 100 lbs. The amount in market is not large.

LATHS—Eastern appear brisker, but not firmer, at $1.67½ ℔ thousand.

LIME—Rockland is salable and steady, at 90c. for Common, and $1 15@$1 20 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

METALS—Copper is in limited demand, but at full rates. Scotch Pig Iron is quiet and languid at $35 @$37, usual credit, ℔ ton. Other kinds are dull and nominal. Lead and Tin are as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—This day's business consists of 500 bbls. Crude Turpentine at $4 75 ℔ 280 lbs.; 100 bbls. Spirits do., not in very good order, at 54c. 90 days credit, ℔ gallon; with 1,000 bbls. Resin at $2@$2 50 for common and low grades No. 2, ℔ bbl. of 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—There exists less inquiry for Whale, Sperm and Olive, but these are stiffly held. Linseed is dull and unsettled. Large lots are not worth over 72c.@73c., while retail lots from store bring 74c.@76c., mostly 75c. @76c. ℔ gallon. Lard has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork still tends downwards. The day's sales have been confined to 540 bbls., in lots, at $12 87½@$13 for Mess, and $11 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Subsequently, buyers were offering only $12 75 for Mess, and $11 50 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are dull and heavy at old rates. Lard is also quiet and languid. There were 200 bbls. fair to strictly prime disposed of at 10½c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef is unchanged. 170 bbls. brought $11@$11 25 for Country Mess; $14@$14 50 for City do.; $15@$15 50 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 75@$16 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef and Beef Hams are unchanged. Butter is less inquired for at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 18c.@21c. for Western New-York, and 22c.@25c. for Orange County, ℔ lb. Cheese is selling in lots at 9c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Some 250 tierces, good to strictly prime, found buyers, to-day, at $5 25@$5 75 ℔ 100 lbs.

SOAP—There were 300 boxes Castile taken at 10½c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Is sparingly offered, while being in fair demand at firm rates. The sales of the last three days comprise 180 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@9½c.; 240 cases Ohio and Connecticut Seed Leaf at 5½c.@15c.; 1,120 bales Cuba, on private terms; and 144 Havana at 20c. @37½c. ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected, at 41c.@42c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were engaged 500 bales Cotton, at ½d. ℔ lb; 3,000 bushels Corn, in ship's bags, at 3½d; 500 cases India-rubber Shoes at 15s. ℔ ton; and 30 hhds. Tobacco, at 12s. 6d. For Havre, there were taken, to fill up, 250 bbls. Flour, at 50c. For California, Measurement Goods were slowly offered at 25c. ℔ foot. For other ports, we heard of nothing new.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS—Will be received at the Comptroller's Office, No. 5 Hall of Records, until WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1854, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of $100,000 of "PUBLIC BUILDING STOCK No. 3," authorized by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed June 29, 1853, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor, Sept. 26, 1854. The said stock will embrace ONE THOUSAND SHARES, the par value of which will be $100 each share, and will bear an interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly; and the principal payable, $50,000 on the 1st day of November, 1862, and $50,000 on the 1st day of November, 1864. The proposals will state the number of shares desired, and the sum that will be paid for each share. The person or persons whose proposal shall be accepted, will be required to pay for the stock awarded to him or them, within three days after being notified by this Department. Each proposal should be sealed up and directed as follows: "Proposals for Public Building Stock No. 3;" and the proposals thus sealed up and directed are to be enclosed in a secured envelope, sealed, and directed to "A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller, No. 5 Hall of Records, New-York."

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, Mayor,
F. R. TILLOU, Recorder,
A. C. FLAGG, Comptroller,
F. W. EDMONDS, Chamberlain,
WM. CHAUNCEY, Ch'n Finance Com. Bd. Ald.,
WM. W. VERMILYE, Chairman Finance Com. Board Counc'n, Commissioners of Sinking Fund.
FINANCE DEPARTMENT, New-York, Sept. 29, 1854.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, NO. 76 FRANKLIN-ST., NEW-YORK.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE SUPPLY OF PURE, FRESH, UNSKIMMED COUNTRY MILK for the use of Institutions on Ward's Island, and in such quantities as may be required, will be received by the Commissioners of Emigration, at their office, No. 76 Franklin-st., until WEDNESDAY, the 11th of October next. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject such proposals as they may deem not for the interest of the commission.

OFFICE FOR PATENTS, NO. 5 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.—AGENCIES IN LONDON, PARIS, BRUSSELS, VIENNA, &c. Specifications and Drawings for Applications, Surrenders for Reissue of Defective Patents, Reconsiderations of Rejected Cases, Interferences and Appeals are prepared and conducted, and Counsel given on all legal and scientific points connected with Patent Matters.

GREAT BRITAIN—Provisional Protections, Registrations, Prolongations and the Great Seal, are procured. Caveats and Oppositions entered and conducted. Assignments and Licenses prepared, stamped and registered in London.

FRENCH, GERMAN, and other Continental Patents are obtained, and Assignments prepared, stamped and registered in the appropriate offices of record.

Specifications, the most important part of an application, especially in Europe, where the Patent is taken without official examination into its validity, are in no case entrusted to employés, as is the practice in some establishments.

In regard to Foreign Applications, the undersigned feels at liberty to remark, that, as a result of the many years he has conducted this business, and the perfection of his arrangements abroad, he has taken there during that time, a majority of all the Patents, both in numbers and importance, emanating from this country, as also in the United States a majority of all the Patents issued to foreigners, while, as an evidence of their legal strength and validity, not one has failed of being sustained when before the Court.

JOSEPH P. PIRSSON.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—For all parts of the world, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for every State in the Union, No. 1½ Warren-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates.

TO PRINTERS.—The subscribers are agents for the sale of SUPERIOR PRINTING INKS, manufactured by Parsons, Fletcher & Co., London, and keep on hand the finest qualities of Wood-cut and Colored Inks.
R. HOE & CO., Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list comprises prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

French, Swiss and German Dry Goods.
AUGUST WETTER (Importer)..........19 Broad-st.

Dundee Linens, Sail Duck, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT (Importers)..........16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO. (Importers)..........61 and 64 Pine-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. STAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers)..........49 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers) 40 John-st.
CHAS. FRICKERT..........37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 30 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp'rs and Man's)..........97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO.....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 26 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Fancy Goods and Hosiery.
ENGLEMANN & CO., No. 28 William-st., Fancy Goods, Buttons, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery. To cash buyers, only seven per cent. net profit on the importing prices. For your own benefit call and see.

Architects.
F. DIAPER..........49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH.....640 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Foil.
J. L. WAUGH..........No. 112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr..........50 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener)..........251 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO., Manufactory 41 John-st.

American Soap Company.
Manufacturers Superior Family Soaps. 294 Washington-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO..........119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S..........256 South-st.
From 200 to 300 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye. 335 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM..........6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY..........53 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) 601 Broadway, Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks,—Dunley's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (sole Proprietor,) Manufacturing Emporium, 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and Canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also Druggists tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY..........379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) 63 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY..........349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Geffin's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK (Manufacturer)..........192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st., New-York.

Dentistry.
JOSEPH W. VER VALEN..21 St. Mark's-place (8th-st.)

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)..........75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND..........389 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOULE (Importers)..279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign)..36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE...306 Broadway and 2 Metropol'n Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK...320 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD..........120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail) 78 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........34 Barclay-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. B. CROOKE & CO. (Impt's and Man's)....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS, (Importers and Shippers,) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 245 Broadway, one door above 19th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO....4 South, and 50 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 39 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD..........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO..........144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON...133 East 27th st. and 149 Nassau-st.

Insulated Lightning Rods.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Insulate Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships, (Otis' Patent) 343 Broadway.

Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers)....134 William-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Goods)....90 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers)..........97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Impt's and Manuf.)....47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importer and Manufacturer, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf.)..15 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY..........75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE..........106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO'S (Importers)..........61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouses.
C. W. FIELD & CO. (Wholesale Dealers)....11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW..........161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS..........150 William-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGER, (Imp. & Manuf.) cor. 12th-st. & 820 Broadway.

Sewing Machines.
AM. MAGNETIC SEWING MACHINE CO. 207 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO..........306 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....275 Washington, and 246 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO....34 Maiden-lane, and 29 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON (and Fireworks)....42 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. & E. PECK is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
E. & E. PECK.
N. B.—The undersigned, who is alone authorized to sign in liquidation, and settle the business of the late firm, will continue to carry on the business of Merchant Tailor and Clothier at No. 74 Chatham-st.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1854. EBENEZER PECK.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between T. L. Magagnos and George W. Seavy, under the style and firm of T. L. MAGAGNOS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The debts of the firm will be settled by T. L. MAGAGNOS, who will continue the business of publishing at No. 16 Beekman-st., and on his own account.
T. L. MAGAGNOS.
OCT. 3, 1854. GEO. W. SEAVY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the firm of GRANT & HOUSE, consisting of the undersigned, is hereby dissolved. CHARLES E. GRANT is authorized to receive and receipt in liquidation of the debts due the said firm.—Dated New-York, Oct 2, 1854.
CHARLES E. GRANT,
ORLOE HOUSE.

DISSOLUTION.—Mr. EDWARD HUGHES has THIS DAY withdrawn from our firm.
HUGHES, HAMPTON & CO.
New-York, May 1, 1854.

COAL.

COAL.—The subscriber is receiving Peach Orchard Lehigh and White Ash Schuylkill, of qualities inferior to none in the market, which he will sell at the lowest current price, rescreened from the yard, or delivered direct from the boat. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel Coals. HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre, and corner of Jane and West-sts.

COAL AND FLOUR.—Coal, first quality, nut size, $5 per ton; egg or grate coal, $6 75; flour, by the single barrel, at the wholesale market price, delivered in New-York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, or Jersey City. Apply at the People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway.

CHEAP COAL.—500 tons best White Ash Furnace Coal, and 200 tons best White Ash range and stove; 200 tons Liverpool Sydney, for sale on very low terms, to close the concern, at the yard, corner of Washington and Albany streets, lately occupied by J. L. WORTH.

COAL.—I am now selling the best quality of Red Ash at $7 per ton, weight warranted or forfeit the Coal. Less from boats. PETER CLINTON, corner King and Greenwich-sts., 23th-st. and 9th-av.

NIC. MULLER'S Newly-established CARD AND WOODCUT Printing Office, No. 46 Beekman-st., New-York, is now open and ready for executing all kinds of fine work in the jobbing department.

INSTRUCTION.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM [illegible] Sparring taught privately by [illegible]
JOHN WOOD, Director.
C. F. OTTIGNON, Proprietor.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—The Winter Session will commence on the 30th day of October, and continue 21 weeks. [illegible] IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 178 Fulton-st., N. Y.; or, of the Principal, JOHN W. BOUND, A. M., at the Institute.

RAYMOND INSTITUTE—CARMEL, PUTNAM CO., N. Y. Rev. HENRY G. LIVINGSTON, A. M., Principal. The Winter Session will commence on Nov. 1, [illegible]

OAK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, NORWALK, CT.—Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.—This school will reopen on the 1st of November. [illegible]

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—NO. 58 WEST FOURTEENTH-ST.—Mad. C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO [illegible]

SCHOOL.—The School at No. 61 East 10th-st., during the last six years under charge of the subscriber, will resume its exercises on TUESDAY, 12th of September. [illegible]
J. H. TYNG, A. M.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 3d-av., began the first term of its third year Sept. 25. [illegible]

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—[illegible] GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Principals [illegible] APPLETON'S and at the Institute.

ROSE HILL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Danbury, Conn. The Fall Session commences on MONDAY, Oct. 2.
Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal.
[illegible]

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT BELLPORT, L. I.—[illegible]
JAMES CRUIKSHANK, Principal.
BELLPORT, L. I., Sept. 15, 1854.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 650 Broadway [illegible]
GEORGE C. ANTHON.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The new term begins September 4. [illegible]
GEO. S. PARKER, Principal.

ISAAC G. HOBBS' SELECT SCHOOL, No. 12 Macdougal, corner of 8th-st., will recommence on TUESDAY, Sept. 12. [illegible]

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—[illegible] J. B. NICHOLS, Principal, Weston, Conn.

INSTRUCTION ON THE PIANO-FORTE, GUITAR AND ACCORDION, [illegible] No. 198 Canal-st., between Varick and Hudson. [illegible]

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL.—[illegible] A. A. GOOLD, No. 187 Bowery.

EVENING CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH by J. J. BURNIER, [illegible]

MISS GALE—Teacher of the Piano-forte, [illegible]

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 806 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ELEVENTH-ST.—Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing to his friends and the public, that the classes for the ensuing season will commence on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, [illegible]

MADAME H. GIAVELLI—Respectfully announces the opening of her Classes for Instruction in Dancing, on the 4th of October, [illegible]

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, No. 3 Court-st., Brooklyn, will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18. [illegible] MATINEES DANSANTES, as heretofore. [illegible]

DANCING.—MORE NEW CLASSES.—L. DE G. BROOKS, [illegible] Private instruction at hours to suit the applicants.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS—IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN THE COST OF GAS.—[illegible] J. FIRMIN [illegible]

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY—SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY.—[illegible]
GEORGE H. MOORE, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSES FOR SALE—TERMS EASY.—[illegible] CHARLES H. SMITH.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HOUSE FOR SALE.—[illegible] SAML. EDDY, No. 43 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—[illegible]

CRYSTAL PALACE, NEW-YORK, FOR SALE.—The Exhibition building in New-York, known as the CRYSTAL PALACE, [illegible] ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. [illegible]
CHARLES H. HASWELL, New-York.

UNION-SQUARE REAL ESTATE OFFICE.—No. 3 Everett House, [illegible] EMERSON W. KEYES.

NEWTOWN VILLAGE LOTS—[illegible] JOHN E. MYERS, [illegible]

OHIO DISTILLERY FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—DAVIES & CO. [illegible] CHARLES E. MILLER, Auctioneer, [illegible]

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] SAMUEL EDDY, [illegible]

TO EXCHANGE FOR VACANT LOTS—[illegible]
JOHN ROGERS, Architect, [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—[illegible]

LOTS IN HARLEM FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible]

HORSE FOR SALE.—[illegible]

HORSES FOR SALE.—[illegible]

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] WAINWRIGHT, [illegible]

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible] BABCOCK & COX, [illegible]

OFFICE TO LET.—[illegible]

SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET.—[illegible]

$350 A YEAR ONLY.—[illegible] JOHN FOLEY, [illegible]

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]
CHARLES LUM, [illegible]

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—[illegible]

LOTS TO LET OR LEASE.—[illegible]

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—[illegible] APPLETON & CO., [illegible]

STORES TO LET.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER.—[illegible]

STEAM POWER TO LET.—[illegible]

SHOPS TO LET.—[illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

$20,000.—ATTENTION ALL.—[illegible]

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF PIANO-FORTES, [illegible]

ATTENTION.—[illegible]
LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY.

PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible]

A VERY RARE BARGAIN.—[illegible]

A. W. LADD & CO.'S GRAND DIAGONAL PIANO-FORTES, [illegible]

PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible]

SHOW CASES.—[illegible]

WHITE MARBLE FRONT HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] we recommend this truly good assortment to our numerous friends and the public, who may rest assured that every lot in the catalogue will be sold positively without reserve. [illegible] Catalogues issued on Tuesday. The stock consists in part of elaborately carved rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, bound in rich French satins, brocatelle, plush and hair cloths of the latest styles and designs; elaborately carved rosewood parlor secretary and bookcase, lined with satinwood and cost $800; ladies' rosewood writing secretary and bookcase attached; rich center, pier and side tables, beautiful rosewood etageres, with mirror doors and back, together with choice oil paintings, French plate oval and pier mirrors in ornamented frames; dining-room furniture of oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut, of the latest styles and designs; dining-room furniture, oak, etageres and sideboards, oak extension tables of the most approved patterns, mahogany and walnut do., dining-room chairs to match; chamber furniture, elaborately carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, with marble tops, rosewood bedroom chairs, in satin.

Also, mahogany and walnut suits chamber furniture to match, together with about ten suits superior made enameled chamber suits with marble tops and without, richly decorated by French artists, hall furniture of every style and design, including rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut hall stands, hall tables, with or without marble tops, hall chairs, &c.; together with a large assortment of plain furniture, viz.: mahogany sofa-bedsteads, arm chairs, rockers, divans, ottomans, card tables, plain walnut and mahogany extension dining-tables, corner stands, etageres, music stands, fancy tables, light stand office furniture. Also, about thirty pair horse hair mattresses, pillows, &c.

At 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold several superior toned rosewood piano-fortes by the best New-York and Boston makers, fully warranted, two of which are made by Mr. Wm. Lindeman & Sons, and cost $450 each, pearl inlaid plate, double round corners, &c. Also, one elegant parlor organ, nearly new, made by Utter & Kittridge, 6 stops and warranted. Also, a superior toned melodeon. Also, two close consignments of richly decorated French china vases, tea sets, of 44 pieces each, glass ware, toilette sets, clocks, vases, jewelry, silver spoons, French double-barrelled guns, engravings, mechanical lamps, cutlery, &c. Altogether forming the largest assortment offered at auction this fall, and is well worthy of attention.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID VILLA SITES AT WEST FLUSHING.—On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 3d, 4th and 5th of October, at 2 o'clock P. M. each day.

West Flushing is on the line of the Flushing Railroad, and runs back to the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, opposite the new National Race Course. It is within [illegible] miles of Grand-st. Ferry, Williamsburg, and is accessible from any part of New-York, Brooklyn, or Williamsburg in 30 to 40 minutes. The property will be sold in sections, each of which contains from 2 to 24 city lots. The streets are being opened, wells dug at suitable distances all over the ground, the Park handsomely laid out, graded and fenced in; all which, and other improvements, are made at the sole expense of the proprietors, for which the purchaser will not be required to pay any assessment, (as he has to do elsewhere,) all he is liable for being the mere cost of his lot. The Railroad Depot is now built on the corner of Central and Railroad-avs., and being directly in the centre of West Flushing, is convenient to every part of the village. The location of the ground, for healthiness, beauty and easiness of access, (as is now well known,) cannot be surpassed, while all kinds of building material, lumber, brick, coal, &c., can be procured at or below New-York and Williamsburg prices. On the first day, the sale will be confined to the portion bounded on the north and east by Grand and Central-avs.; on the second day, to that portion bounded on the south and east by said avs., including lots on National-av., and on the Plank-road, opposite the new National Race Course; and on the third and last day, will be sold the balance of the lots that remain unsold on both the above portions.

TITLE INDISPUTABLE.—Printed abstracts will be furnished each purchaser, free of charge.

TERMS.—Ten per cent. on the day of sale, the balance in monthly payments of five per cent. or upwards until the whole (with interest) is paid; or one-half may be paid in cash and the other half may remain on Bond and Mortgage for 3 years, at 7 per cent. Persons wishing to attend the Sales will take the steamboat Island City, at 10 or 1 o'clock, from Fulton Market-slip, which will connect with the cars of the Flushing Railroad, at Hunter's Point, direct for West Flushing. Persons living on the east part of the City can take the 10th-st. Ferry to Greenpoint, or the 23d-st. Ferry to Penny Bridge, and there take the Railroad to West Flushing. For FREE TICKETS, for the day of sale, with maps and further particulars, apply to PARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-st., near Wall, New-York, or to L. BOND, No. 73 Bowery; A. P. SMITH, No. [illegible] MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. [illegible] [illegible] BURNETT, No. 344 Broome-st. (up stairs); [illegible] No. [illegible] Roosevelt-st., N. Y.; or S. F. COGSWELL, No. 2 Court-st., Brooklyn; J. T. RUNCIE, No. 129 Grand-st., Williamsburg, or W. A. VAN HOUTEN, Flushing-av., near Franklin-st., Greenpoint.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Oct. 5, contents of Household Furniture, contained in the elegant residence No. [illegible] 5th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts., at 10 o'clock, manufactured to order by Ringuet, Leprince & Marcotte, Baudoin, and in Paris, consisting of parlor suites in black ebony, mounted in ormolu and covered with yellow and white French damask; elegant English gilding chandeliers of ormolu and bronze, superb fire irons, imported from Paris, with figures in bronze representing [illegible]; elegant French damask curtains and lace [illegible]; velvet and velvet medallion carpets; rosewood piano-forte, made by Chickering, cost $[illegible]; [illegible] covered in maroon silk velvet; elegant reception chairs, rosewood, [illegible] covered in blue silk; [illegible] mantel glasses, vases, large and small real bronze figures, bois de rose centre tables, [illegible] work table in ebony and ormolu, [illegible] elaborately carved in rosewood, music cabinet; a lady's secretary, in rosewood and ormolu.

Dining Room—Buffet of oak, arm and dining room chairs, covered in French morocco, beautifully carved, in oak, [illegible] Paris, of oak carved in bas relief with birds and fruit, very elegant—cost over $400; oak bookcase with silk [illegible] oak extension dining table; china, glass, plated ware, &c., mantel glass, velvet carpets, and other [illegible].

Bedrooms—Beautifully carved rosewood dressing bureaus, bedsteads elaborately carved, with silk cushions, dressing tables, plate glass and lace draperies, rosewood arm and fancy chairs covered in French tabinet, cottage chairs in rosewood, covered in blue and gold silk brocatelle, engravings, [illegible] quartettes, mantel glasses, rockers, Brussels carpets, rosewood [illegible] glass, drab and [illegible] cottage suits, iron bedsteads, velvet stair carpets, [illegible] rosewood reception chairs, &c., &c. The above elegant furniture has been used only a few months, and is all of the most costly description—the property of a family leaving for Europe.

The furniture will be exhibited one day before the sale, and tickets for admission can be obtained at our office, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts.

The house will be let. For particulars, inquire at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st., between Pine and Cedar-sts.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FORDHAM LOTS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, on the ground, 165 desirable Building Lots, situated in the healthy village of Fordham, Westchester County, N. Y., on the line of the Harlem Railroad, about 10 m. [illegible] minutes ride from the City of New-York, and within five to eight minutes' walk of the Railroad Depot. There are 22 trains to and from the City daily, and the commutation is only about 11 cents per day. These beautiful lots will be sold without reserve to close an interest, on the following liberal terms: 10 per cent. and the auctioneer's fees on the day of sale, and 15 per cent. a month thereafter, until the whole amount is paid; or purchasers may, after paying 25 per cent., receive their deeds by executing a bond and mortgage for the balance for two and a half years, at 7 per cent.—title indisputable. Trains leave the City Hall on the morning of sale at [illegible] and [illegible] A. M., stopping at all the usual places. Free Tickets, together with Lithographic Maps and bills of full particulars, can be obtained on applying to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st., New-York.

P. S.—Should it storm on Friday, the sale will take place at the same time at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales Room, No. 19 Nassau-st. Large sale of Jewelry, watches, plated ware, &c., to be sold [illegible] a large assortment of enameled and chased gold lever duplex, [illegible] detached lever, Geneva, with and without jewels, made by Roskell, Cooper, Tobias, [illegible] [illegible] a beautiful collection of gilt mantle clocks, English gold pens and pencils, gold spectacles, double and single eye glasses, steel engravings, good coral, cut do., plain do., beautiful mosaic breast pins of various devices, English hair pins, miniature lockets, bracelets, stone cameo, do., enamelled gold and [illegible] gold and garnet and other valuable stones; also a lot of French jewelry, saved from the [illegible] bracelets, brooches, breast pins, and other jewelry. Also, an invoice of plated ware, fruit baskets, [illegible] plate, tea sets, castors, vegetable dishes, fruit stands, candlesticks, egg stands, tankards, goblets, platters, pitchers, toast racks, snuffers, asparagus tongs, sugar do., gravy and other ladles, spoons, &c., all of the highest quality English goods, and to be sold to the highest bidder, including an invoice of Bronzes and other valuable articles.

CHARLES B. MILLER, Auctioneer.

MELVINA LOTS AT AUCTION.—CHARLES B. MILLER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock on the ground, [illegible] building lots in the beautiful village of Melvina, adjoining Maspeth. This property is situated on the Newtown and Flushing Plank-road, between Maspeth and Columbusville, and is accessible at all hours by the Newtown and Flushing omnibus line, (from Williamsburg ferries) at 6 cts. The sale will be peremptory, and the property offers great inducements to purchasers. Title perfect, and terms of payment easy. For further particulars apply to CHARLES B. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 186 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS will sell THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, all the rich and elegant furniture and house-furnishing articles in the large four-story house, No. 112 West 28th-st., near 7th-av., comprising a large and valuable assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and chamber furniture, elegant china, dinner and tea sets, rich tapestry carpets, mahogany extension table, a large lot of crockery and glassware, basement and kitchen furniture, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine, and a deposit required from purchasers. Full particulars in Herald and Tribune.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—CARPETS, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 38 Pine and No. 33 Cedar-sts., [illegible] Axminster, Brussels, velvet, tapestry, and one, two and three-ply carpets, [illegible] also household furniture, [illegible] suits in brocatelle and hair-cloth, sofas, chairs, [illegible] mahogany extension tables, bookcases, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, [illegible] and also splendid gilt frame French plate mirrors, [illegible] &c. Also, one [illegible] piano forte, 7-octave.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 19 Nassau-st., Grey Mare, 15 hands high, seven years old, warranted sound and kind, [illegible] stock, raised in the same place as Lady [illegible]; can go easily in [illegible] by Wm. Tell or [illegible] stock. Will be sold without reserve.

One Grey Horse, eight years old last spring, 15½ hands high, warranted sound and kind. Also, a platform spring Cart, in first rate order; one set of single cart Harness, &c.

A Jenny Lind Open Buggy, entirely new and made to order, without regard to cost.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Oct. 5, at [illegible] o'clock, at No. 41 Hudson, near Columbia-st., Brooklyn, [illegible] furniture, carpets, oilcloths, bedsteads, bureaus, [illegible] bookcase, mahogany and other [illegible], &c.

BY VIRTUE OF TWO CHATTEL MORTGAGES, [illegible] will expose for sale, at the Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock at noon, the steamboat or vessel called the [illegible], together with [illegible] Machinery, Boats, Anchors, [illegible] and Furniture, &c. [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, FANCY GOODS, &c.—GEORGE COOK will sell THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom of TURNER & MORRELL, No. 341 Broadway, corner of Leonard-st.—A large and splendid collection of new and fashionable furniture, papier maché goods, &c., consisting of rosewood parlor furniture, en suite, in rich satin brocatelle, rosewood and mahogany sofas, tete-a-tetes, arm-chairs, easy chairs, parlor chairs, rosewood and mahogany centre, side and sofa tables, with marble tops, etageres, bookcases, elegant rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, do. do. bureaus and washstands; beautiful assortment of enameled cottage furniture, en suite, with and without marble tops; best Spanish hair mattresses, common do., cushions; superior extension dining tables, dining room and office chairs, office and counting-room desks, bronzed ironware, papier maché tables and fancy articles, clocks, teatrays, &c.

R. C. KEMP, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In Brooklyn, at No. 67 Sands-st. by virtue of a Chattel Mortgage, on THURSDAY MORNING, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant fashionable furniture contained in the above house; consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor furniture in crimson and maroon, French brocatelle, tapestry, Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets, and oil cloths, superior mahogany and walnut chamber furniture in marble and plate, walnut dining room furniture, en suite, hall furniture, French plate mirrors, &c., &c. Also, about 150 volumes valuable books. For fuller particulars see New-York Herald, Brooklyn Eagle and Star. Catalogues at the sale.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 355 Broadway, (up stairs.) The above would respectfully announce to the Trade that they will hold their first Lot Sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c., on the 23d of Oct., 1854. Also, Oct. 30, a large sale of works on Theology, Science, &c., rare and curious, will be held at No. 355 Broadway. Catalogues ready Oct. 6.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, &c.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 201 Pearl-st. Furnival's white granite, china, Rockingham; Parian and yellow ware; glassware of every variety, in packages and lots from the shelves, to suit purchasers. City dealers, country merchants and retailers would do well to attend.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—STATE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 14, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in obedience to a resolution of the Commissioners of the Land Office, that on Wednesday, the 4th day of Oct. next, at 12 o'clock at noon, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, the following lots and parcels of land, situate in said City, namely: The premises formerly mortgaged by JOSEPH W. HOWARD to the Commissioners of the United States Deposite Fund of the City of New-York, and now owned by the State, consisting of eight lots, situate in the 3d-av., viz.: Four lots on the northeast corner of 116th-st., and four lots on the northeast corner of 118th-st. and said avenue, the said lots being 25 feet 2½ inches in breadth, front and rear, and 100 feet deep, be the same more or less. The conditions of sale will be, that one-fourth part of the purchase money be paid at or within forty-eight hours after the sale, and the remainder thereof secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in six equal annual installments, with interest annually at 7 per cent.

JOHN T. CLARK,
State Engineer and Surveyor.

THE CROTON LAKE ICE COMPANY'S LANDS, POND, ICE-HOUSES, &c.—On the Harlem Railroad, at Hinckley Pond, in Putnam County, will be sold at auction, under a Judgment in Partition, to the highest bidder, on the first day of October, 1854, at 12 o'clock, noon, at Towner's Station, in said County.

MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION. By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One hundredth Edition, (500,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as also as wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And here every woman can discover by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri (falling of the womb) or from fluor albus (weakness, debility, &c.)? How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such time, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments how much anguish might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

DRS. R. & L. PERRY & CO.'S EXCELLENT WORK ON DISEASE—THE SILENT FRIEND.—In six languages, fiftieth edition, illustrated by one hundred anatomical and explanatory colored engravings, on steel, enlarged to 200 pages, containing the remedy for the prevention of disease, may be had at the office of the undersigned. Price $1.

This book ought to be studied by every young man, and every man ought to read it with attention. Those who are afflicted with the disease mentioned therein, will certainly regain their health, increase the animal spirits, invigorate and revive the whole animal machine, by taking as directed Drs. R. & L. Perry's Specific Remedies. The patient is thus sure to be strengthened and arrive to manhood, and the man will find a blessing to himself and his offspring. The remedies are:

DR. PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS.—Price $1, $1 50, and $3 50 a box.

DR. PERRY'S CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE.—Price $3 per bottle, or four quantities in one for $9, by which $3 are saved.

DR. PERRY'S BALM OF SYRIACUM. Price $3 50 and $9 per bottle, as above.

Full directions, as well as "The Silent Friend," being an elaborate description of the various diseases for which the above are the remedies, accompany each bottle.

All communications (post-paid) will be strictly confidential and promptly attended to, and the article ordered will be forwarded to any part of the United States, by express, or otherwise, as may be directed.

E. WEIGERT, Physician and Surgeon,
Sole Agent in the United States for the sale of Drs. R. & L. Perry & Co.'s (of London) "The Silent Friend," and their Specific Remedies. Office, No. 174 William-st., N. Y.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition—345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private disease. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bond-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. [illegible] New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted. Courier Des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

ARRIVAL OF THE MYSTERIOUS CLAIRVOYANT.—MADAME MAIN is the most wonderful Clairvoyant in the world. She is at liberty to be consulted at No. 180 Bowery, upon past, present and future events. Also as regards marriages, absent friends, business matters, &c. She will, while in the trance, describe the nature and locality of disease, and prescribe for the same. She is also a wonderful spiritual medium, and will communicate with departed friends. Also instructions in astrology.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the fraud mainly took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DR. CORBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th edition, 240 pages, with plates, price $1. Sold at No. 222 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House), and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. 343 Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M., and 6 to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due in this City on the 1st day of October next, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after MONDAY, the 2d inst., at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE BONDS of THE CITY of COLUMBUS, (Ohio,) issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad Company, 7 per cent.

THE BONDS of THE CITY of CLEVELAND, (Ohio,) issued to the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 6 per cent.

THE BONDS of THE COUNTIES of MARION AND SHELBY, (Ohio,) issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company, 7 per cent.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE INDIANAPOLIS AND BELLEFONTAINE RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE MADISON AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cent.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
New-York, Sept. 21, 1854. No. 52 Wall-st.

DIVIDEND.—AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, June 6, 1854.—An extra dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be paid on the first day of June next. The capital stock will be increased fifty per cent., or one million dollars, payable one-half, or fifty dollars per share, on the first day of July next, and the other half on the sixth day of November next. The new stock will be distributed to the old stockholders in the ratio of one share of new stock to every two shares of old stock, according to the stock ledger on the morning of the 25th instant. The rights to fractional parts of shares may be transferred and combined so as to obtain full shares. Any stockholder may at any time, after the 25th instant, pay in his new shares in full, and be entitled to rebate at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, on the moiety, to the 6th November. The latter half of the increased stock will not be entitled to any portion of the semi-annual dividend in November next. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th instant to the 1st July inclusive.

C. A. MEIGS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 63 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—At a meeting of the Trustees, held this day, a semi-annual dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT. on the capital stock, for the last six months, was declared, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of October next.

JAMES E. PINKNEY, Secretary.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—The semi-annual interest due 1st October, on the 8 per cent. Income Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, [illegible]

[illegible]

WHEREAS—[illegible]

BALLARD, MURRAY & CO., [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE—ALBANY, July 25, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company, may now be obtained at par, on application at this office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston.

The Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

BUFFALO, CORNING AND NEW-YORK RAILROAD.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, LE ROY, September 12, 1854.—Notice is hereby given that the annual election for Directors of the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad Company will be held [illegible] at Dansville, Livingston County, [illegible] next, [illegible] until [illegible] o'clock [illegible] from, and [illegible] election.

[illegible]

NOTICE.—[illegible] August [illegible] at the O[illegible] the 10th d[illegible] 11 o'clock [illegible] will be cl[illegible] after the [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.—CALL [illegible]

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, AND SCOTLAND.—[illegible]
Union Bank of London.
Belfast Banking Company, Ireland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Payable at sight, and in sums to suit, from £1 upward.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, No. 76 Wall-st., cor. Pearl.

ROBERTSON, COLEMAN & CO., Rockford, Illinois.
ROBERTSON, EASTMAN & CO., Dixon,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE.—Collections made in our vicinity at current rate of Exchange. Refer to Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO. August 10, 1854.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by PAGE, BACON & CO., of San Francisco, or PAGE & BACON, at St. Louis, on the American Exchange Bank, are requested to present them for payment to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

PACIFIC BANK.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY the 10th inst., from 12 M. to 2 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

INSURANCE.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 71 Wall-st.—This Company having their capital of $150,000 paid in cash, and securely invested, are prepared to insure against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms. The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, four-fifths of the remaining profits are to be divided among the assured in scrip, bearing interest, which scrip is to be redeemable in cash, whenever the accumulated profits and capital shall amount to $1,000,000.

TRUSTEES.

Stephen Whitney,	Reuben Withers,	Robert B. Minturn,
John A. C. Gray,	J. P. G. Foster,	J. M. Waterbury,
D. S. Fearing,	James Warren,	George Curtis,
Wm. H. Russell,	Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,
A. C. Dowling,	M. W. Hamilton,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Denning Duer,	John G. Astor, Jr.,
George W. Riggs,	John Stuart, Jr.,	Fred. A. Delano,
Wm. B. Duncan,	Jas. Gaillard, Jr.,	James C. Bell,
Chas. H. Russell,	M. C. Center,	Daniel D. Smith,
Isaac Townsend,	Josiah Oakes,	Fred. G. Foster,
Peleg Hall,	Robert S. Hone,	

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling-houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Thomas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John B. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. S. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. F. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith,

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.
WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 4th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. White,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy.

GEO. S. FOX, President.
SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 17, 1853.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued by the MERCHANTS' BANK, of Chautauqua County, at Mina, in said County, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the notes issued by the said Bank will be given up to said Bank.

o19,'53-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

jy19,'54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

s27,'54-law2yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Sept. 27, 1854.—The DROVERS' BANK OF ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY, Ogdensburg, has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of TAYLOR BROTHERS as such agent, agreeably to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—And for the benefit of all classes, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st. Deposits made in this Institution on or before the 10th of October will draw interest from the 1st inst., at the rate of six per cent. on all sums of $500 and under.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, (Mayor,) President.
PHILIP W. ENGS, 1st Vice-President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, 2d Vice-President.
W. H. ELSWORTH, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK—No. 51 Chambers-st.—NOTICE—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before SATURDAY, the 7th day of October next, will draw interest from the 1st day of October. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CURRAN, Accountant.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 96 Warren-st., next to the corner of Greenwich-st.

Interest at six per cent. will be allowed on all sums not exceeding Five Hundred Dollars.

Office open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M., and from 4 to 7 o'clock P. M.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

GOLD FOB CHAINS—FOR GENTLEMEN'S FOBS.

2, 4 and 8 strand	$14	to	$[illegible]
LONG LINK FOB CHAINS	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
BELCHER CHAINS	17	to	30
FLAT LINK [illegible]	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
CHASED LINK FILLED	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
FLAT LINK ENGRAVED	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
LONG LINK DOUBLE	18	to	[illegible]
LONG LINK ENGRAVED	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
WOVE FOB CHAINS	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
CHASED AND PRESSED FOB CHAINS	15	to	25

And all other kinds of Fob Chains, Vest and Guard Chains for sale, at retail, at much less than the usual prices.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

GOLD SHIRT STUDS.—KNOW-NOTHING STUDS.

STUDS	$4 50	to	$[illegible]
CARBUNCLE	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
CAMEO	5 00	to	15
ODD FELLOWS	5 00	to	15
MASONIC	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
GOLD STONE	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
ONYX	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
AGATE	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
EMBOSSED GOLD	[illegible]	to	[illegible]
PLAIN	[illegible]	to	[illegible]

All descriptions of Studs at low prices.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GOLD WATCHES AND STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of Fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, [illegible] jeweled			[illegible]
GOLD WATCHES, from	$30	to	150
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10	to	60
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	15	to	[illegible]
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5	to	30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.

SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.—Very fine independent second and quarter-second watches, for timing horses, in gold and silver cases, double and single time, for sale at less than usual prices, wholesale and retail. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible] floor, near Broadway, Importer of Watches and Jewelry.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—Fine English patent lever watches, in gold and silver cases, full jeweled and plain, also chronometers, for sale, wholesale and retail at less than usual prices. G. C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway, importer of Watches and Jewelry.

LIGHT, ECONOMY, SAFETY.—The subscribers invite the attention of all persons desiring portable light, to their extensive assortment of Lamps and Chandeliers, embracing a great variety of Phosgene, Burning Fluid, Camphene and Oil Lamps.

They would particularly call attention to JENNINGS' PATENT SAFETY PHOSGENE LAMP, as the most desirable portable light ever introduced, being very brilliant, economical and convenient, and in connection with the [illegible]

RAILROADS.

FARE REDUCED—GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE—[illegible] MILES DISTANCE SAVED OVER ANY OTHER ROUTE BY STEAMBOAT OR THE LAKE—TO CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—Carrying the Great Western United States Through Mail.—Passengers can be ticketed through to all points West and South-west, either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, Hudson River Railroad, People's Line of Steamboats, or Harlem Railroad, connecting at Buffalo with the low-pressure steamboats EMPIRE STATE, J. WILSON, Commander; SOUTHERN MICHIGAN, A. D. PERKINS, Commander; NORTHERN INDIANA, L. T. PRATT, Commander; and connecting at Dunkirk with the steamboats NIAGARA, Capt. MILLER; KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. RICHARDS; EMPIRE, Capt. MITCHELL; LOUISIANA, Capt. [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN [illegible], General Agent.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—Forward with direct to CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—[illegible] United States Mail and Express [illegible]

[illegible]

THE AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS. [illegible]

Over any other route from Chicago to the South-west.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

At ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

At ST. LOUIS—Connections with first-class line of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally, also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS and CINCINNATI—Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-house officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland. First—6 A. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R. for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—9.30 A. M., Express Train, from west side of the river for Sandusky, Cincinnati, Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Third—3.30 P. M., Express Mail, from Station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—3 P. M., Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, and stations on Mad River Railroad. Fifth—9.30 P. M., Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, July, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—On and after Wednesday, Sept. 20, and until further notice, Passenger Trains leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Rockland Passenger at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with first-class splendid steamers on Lake Erie for all ports on the Lake: and at Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Aug. 14, 1854, the Trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., through in four hours, connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train 12 M. Express Train 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger Trains at 7 A. M. and 5 P. M.; and Way Freight and Passenger Train at 1 P. M. For Peekskill at 9 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

OLIVER H. LEE, Vice-President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—NEW-YORK, EASTON, SOMERVILLE, &c.—FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Sept. 4, 1854—Leave New-York for Easton, &c., at 8 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville (way) at 5:30 P. M., by steamers RED JACKET and WYOMING, from Pier No. 2 North River, connecting at Elizabethtown with trains by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Cortlandt-st. RETURNING—Will leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 10 A. M., and 3 P. M.; Somerville (way train,) at 6:25 A. M. NEW-YORK AND ELIZABETHPORT—Leave New-York at 8 and 10:15 A. M., 12 M., 4 and 5:30 P. M.; Elizabethport at 7:40 and 9:30 A. M., 1:30, 3 and 6 P. M.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR—SPECIAL NOTICE.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1854, this Company will run Special Trains to the "State Fair" held at "Hamilton-square" on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

TRAINS WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS: Leave City Hall Station, New-York, at 7, 8, 9.15, 10.15, and 11.15 A. M., 1.15, 2.15, 3.30, 4.30, 5, 5.30, and 6.15 P. M. RETURNING—Leave William's Bridge at 5.30, 6.40, 7.30, 8.30, 9.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.30, 3.30, 4.45, 6, 7, 8, and 9.15 P. M.

JOHN D. ELIOT, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—UNITED STATES MAIL AND EXPRESS LINES—Leave New-York, foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7, 8, and 10 A. M., and 4½ and 6 P. M.—THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS. Fare $3 25 in 7, $2 75 in 4½, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M. The New-Jersey Accommodation Line leaves at 12 M., at $2, stopping at all way-stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati (at $16) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M., and 6 P. M.

TROY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.—The most expeditious and only through line to Montreal in one day. Leave Hudson River depot, Chambers-st., at 6 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 1.30 P. M.; Burlington, 4 P. M.; Rouse's Point, 6 P. M., and at Montreal at 9 P. M., same day. By Way Train at 12 M.—Arrive at Rutland at 8 o'clock, and Burlington at 11.30, same evening; lodge and proceed to Ogdensburg or Montreal early next morning. Those leaving at 4 and 5 P. M., will lodge at Troy; leave next morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at Burlington, Montreal and Ogdensburg, same day.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA, from Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 7 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-HAVEN AND NEW-LONDON RAILROAD—NOTICE.—On and after Monday, Oct. 2, the train will leave New-Haven at 8 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this Road for Boston, Providence, Norwich and New-London, will take the 1 o'clock A. M. Express train from New-York. Also, the 3 o'clock Express for New-London. R. N. DOWD, Superintendent.

MACHINERY.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he has opened his new gas fixture warerooms Nos. 360 and 362 [illegible]-st., [illegible] where he will constantly keep on hand a splendid assortment of the latest patterns of GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, &c., of every character and style, from the well known manufactory of Cornelius, Baker & Co., Philadelphia. Also a large stock of store pendants and other fixtures of every description, suitable for gas.

S. P. would invite the attention of strangers before purchasing elsewhere, as he flatters himself they can be better suited at his establishment than at any other in the City.

P. S.—Plumbing and gas fitting in all their various branches, attended to as heretofore. All work done at this establishment warranted. Branch at No. 3 Astor House, Barclay-st.

SEWING MACHINES.—No. 251 BROADWAY.—The Avery Sewing Machine Company desire to call the attention of all manufacturers of clothing and the public generally, to their improved Sewing Machine. This Machine received the First Premium at the Crystal Palace, and the Patent has recently been purchased by the French Government, who use the Machine in their extensive manufactories of Army and Navy clothing. For the manufacture of Bags and all other sewing, where great strength of stitch is required, this Machine has no rival. Its simplicity of construction, its cheapness, and the great durability and beauty of its stitch are qualities which cannot fail to recommend it to every one. It is moreover free from all infringement and controversy, and all persons desiring Sewing Machines for any variety of cloth or leather work, or for binding hats, will find a Machine that will suit them, at the Office of the AVERY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

SEYMOUR'S EXCELSIOR SEWING MACHINE.—The latest and best improvement of the age, is now on exhibition and sale at the splendid show rooms of the Excelsior Sewing Machine Company, No. 285 Broadway. This Machine is entirely new in its construction and got up without regard to expense, and is pronounced by expert judges the best machine ever invented. It does better work, and with greater ease and facility to the operator. We challenge the world, and defy competition. Price no object to those who want to use them. Licensed by HOWE. No infringement on any other patent.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—Constructed on the most scientific principles, and with the greatest care. They are adapted to every kind of business, and are indispensable for railroads, warehouses, stores, foundries, factories, &c.

Upward of seventy different modifications have been got up to meet the wants of every branch of trade. For sale wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 89 Water-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY having greatly enlarged their works and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their superior Paints. Their White Zinc, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted pure and unsurpassed for body and uniform whiteness. A method of preparation has recently been discovered which enables the Company to warrant their Paints to keep fresh and soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their Paint will be superior to any other in the market. Their Brown Zinc Paint, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the zinc ores from New-Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces. Their Stone Color Paint possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting cottages, depots, out-buildings, bridges, &c. Dealers supplied on liberal terms, by MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents New-Jersey Zinc Company, removed from No. [illegible] to No. [illegible] Washington-st., New-York.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and to the very favorable comparison with the best of foreign, dealers can, with confidence, depend on always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity [illegible]

KENNEDY & [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] & Co., No. 27 [illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ARCTIC, Capt. Luce. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.
ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible]

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, £35 and £20. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, Sept. 30	1854	Wednesday, Sept. 20	1854
Saturday, Oct. 14	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 4	1854
Saturday, Oct. 28	1854	Wednesday, Oct. 18	1854
Saturday, Nov. 11	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 1	1854
Saturday, Nov. 25	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 15	1854
Saturday, Dec. 9	1854	Wednesday, Nov. 29	1854
Saturday, Dec. 23	1854	Wednesday, Dec. 13	1854
		Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN MUNROE & CO., No. 26 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Paris; or
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon;
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AFRICA, Harrison,	leaves	New-York,	Wednesday, Sept. 20
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Sept. 27
ARABIA, Judkins,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, Oct. 4
AMERICA, Lang,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Oct. 11
CANADA, Stone,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, Oct. 18
EUROPA, Shannon,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Oct. 25
AFRICA, Harrison,	"	New-York,	Wednesday, Nov. 1
NIAGARA, Leitch,	"	Boston,	Wednesday, Nov. 8

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—For BREMEN, via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 7, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River. PRICE OF PASSAGE.

FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In First Cabin, Main Saloon	$120
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon	110
In Second Cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to steamer.
Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.
The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail November 4.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail. Only Line giving through tickets, including the Isthmus crossing. The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, (2,000 tons burden,) will leave from Pier No. 2, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first-class carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage, apply only to
CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

N. B.—Commencing on the 27th of October, the days of sailing of the steamers will be changed to the 12th and 27th of each month. When those days fall on Sunday the steamers will leave on the Monday following. There will be no steamer on the 19th of October.

FOR THE SOUTH.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, STOPPING AT HAVANA—Carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will sail for the above ports on MONDAY, Oct. 9, at 12 o'clock, from pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight taken for Mobile.

Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. Goods for the interior will be forwarded free of commissions. For freight or passage, apply to
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 31 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, 1854. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing, the evening previous to the ship's sailing.

HALIFAX, BERMUDA AND ST. THOMAS.—The Royal Mail steamer CURLEW, W. SAMPSON, Commander, will sail from Halifax for Bermuda and St. Thomas, after the arrival of the Royal Mail steamer from Boston, on the undermentioned dates:

Thursday Night	31st August, 1854.
Thursday Night	28th September, 1854.
Thursday Night	26th October, 1854.
Thursday Night	23d November, 1854.
Thursday Night	21st December, 1854.
Thursday Night	18th January, 1855.
Passage money from Halifax to Bermuda	$35
Passage money to St. Thomas	70

S. CUNARD & CO., Halifax.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Thos. SKINNER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 4 o'clock P. M., will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk passengers for the South proceed by Railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon, to Wilmington, Augusta, Charleston, Atlanta, &c., &c.

Passage and fare, (State room included,) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage passage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

EXPRESSES.

ADAMS & CO.'S U. S. EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, CALLAO, LIMA, VALPARAISO, and all the principal ports on West Coast of South America, per U. S. Mail Steamer GEORGE LAW, on THURSDAY, Oct. 5. Our next regular U. S. Mail Express as above, by Panama route, will go forward on THURSDAY, Oct. 5, per steamer GEORGE LAW, for ASPINWALL direct, in care of one of our own Messengers, as usual. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels until 1 o'clock on the day of the steamer's departure. No package should exceed 125 lbs. weight, or 5½ feet cubic measurement, and everything should be in water proof condition or it will be at the owner's risk.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON, SANDWICH ISLANDS, &c.—Per steamer STAR OF THE WEST, via Nicaragua route, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4. We shall dispatch our next Express for CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c., by the steamer STAR OF THE WEST via Nicaragua, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., in charge of a Special Messenger, as usual, to destination. Freight received until 12 o'clock, and small parcels and dispatches until 2 o'clock on day of sailing. Particular attention given to the transfer of warehoused goods in bond.

ADAMS & CO., No. 59 Broadway.

SALAMANDER SAFES.

HERRING'S PATENT

FIRE-PROOF CHAMPION SAFE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture and furnish the public with the above fire defier at his old established Safe Depot, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., where can also be had second-hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices, having been taken in part payment for the original HERRING'S WORLD'S FAIR PREMIUM SAFE.

SILAS C. HERRING, Patentee,
Green Block, corner of Water, Pine and Depeyster-sts.

HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES—THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD.—NEW-ORLEANS, [illegible] 1854.—Mr. SILAS C. HERRING—Sir: We [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] & CO.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BRAMAH-LOCK FIRE-PROOF [illegible]

[illegible]

COSTAR'S [illegible]

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the Matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING OF AVENUE A, from 90th-st. to 92d-st., where it strikes the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, lessee or lessees, parties and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST—That we have completed our Estimate and Assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to EDWARD C. WEST, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 31 Chambers-st., (3d story front room,) in said City, on or before the 4th day of November, 1854.

SECOND—That any person, or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said Estimate and Assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at our same place, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th of November, 1854.

THIRD—That the Abstract of our said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 9th day of December, 1854.

FOURTH—That the limits embraced by this Assessment are as follows: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and fronting on both sides of Avenue A, between the northerly side of 90th-street and the East River.

And also, all those other pieces and parcels of land, bounded on the east by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and Avenue B, and on the west by the line of the centre of the block between Avenue A and the First Avenue, as the same are laid out on the said Map of the Commissioners.

FIFTH—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the said City, on Saturday, the 9th day of December, A. D. 1854, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

EDWARD C. WEST,
ANTHONY L. ROBERTSON, Commissioners.
GEORGE E. BALDWIN,
NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1854.

STATE OF NEW-YORK—SECRETARY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, Aug. 10, 1854.—TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour.
A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church.
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitzhugh.
An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms.
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December.
A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 5th and 8th wards, in the City of New-York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th and 14th wards of the City of New-York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 7th and 13th wards in New-York, and the city of Williamsburgh, in King's County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 11th, 15th and 17th wards in New-York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 9th, 16th and 20th wards in New-York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 12th, 18th and 19th wards in New-York.
County Officers also to be elected for said County:
Sixteen Members of Assembly.
A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford.
A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou.
A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe.
A Mayor, in the place of Jacob A. Westervelt.
A Register, in the place of Garret Dyckman.
A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius.
A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath.
Two Governors of the Almshouse, in place of Gouverneur A. Conover and William Pinckney, appointed to fill vacancies.
A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt.
A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 12th, 16th and 22d Wards.
A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 18th and 20th Wards.

Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1854.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such case made and provided. JOHN ORSER,
Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once in each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume I, chapter 6, title 3, article 3, part 1, page 140. JOHN ORSER.

SUPREME COURT OF NEW-YORK—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM D. CROMWELL, ELIPHALET C. WILLIAMS, HARRISON D. HUNT, DANIEL P. SMOCK, WARREN H. HERRICK, and JOSEPH H. MERWIN, against SAMUEL C. DUNN and ALBERT H. BROWN.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To SAMUEL C. DUNN and ALBERT H. BROWN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 29th day of August, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 2 Dey-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand four hundred and sixty-three dollars and ten cents, with interest from the 30th day of June 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, June 30, 1854.

BENEDICT, BOARDMAN & HUNTINGTON,
au8-law6wW Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF ONTARIO—Summons—To Alexander Ferguson, Jacob Ferguson, Mary Jane Smith, A. Spencer Wolcott, Cornelius F. Nostrand, Thomas O. Perkins, James Whitwell, Richard B. Fosdick, Thomas B. Hart, Caleb H. Briggs, Allen Fish, Daniel Spring, Robert McMurray, Lawrence Myers, Phillip Pike, Moses Straubergher, Abraham Straubergher, Alexander H. Howell, Stephen Parrish, John Benham, and Joel Daily—Defendants: You and each of you are hereby summoned to answer the complaint of Jacob Smith, Plaintiff, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Ontario County on the 1st day of August, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscribers at Canandaigua, in said County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the Plaintiff will apply to the said Supreme Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Aug. 1, 1854.

au5-law6wW MALLORY & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, Canandaigua, N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—BREWSTER WOOD against WILLIAM H. WILSON.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.) To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 70 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Aug. [illegible], 1854.

S. W. & B. A. GAINES,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 70 Nassau-st.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the [illegible] day of August, 1854. au[illegible]-law6wW

SUPREME COURT.—Queens County.—CORNELIUS L. MOORE, plaintiff, against DANIEL WAKEMAN, DANIEL F. HOADLEY, and —— THOMPSON, defendants.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of Queens County at the village of Jamaica in said County, on the 29th day of September, 1854, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office in the village of Jamaica, Queens County, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand one hundred and thirty-five dollars and forty cents, with interest from Sept. 1, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Sept. 29, 1854.

JNO. J. ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Plaintiff,
s27-law6wW Jamaica, L. I.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS H. SILKMAN, THOMAS T. SHEFFIELD and FRANCIS MINER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS POTTER, Defendant.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, [illegible]

[illegible]

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DISCHARGE OF AN INSOLVENT [illegible]

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

[illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

[illegible]

CLAUDIO [illegible]

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE LORING TRAGEDY.

Trial of Robert M. Graham, M. D., for the Murder of Col. Charles Loring.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3.

Before Hon. Judge Mitchell.

Reported Specially for the Daily Times, by Roberts and Warburton.

The excitement felt among all classes of the community about the tragedy at St. Nicholas Hotel, the high social standing of the deceased and of the accused, and the conflicting statements which have been laid before the public, have contributed to throw a more than ordinary interest around the trial of Dr. Robert M. Graham for the Murder of Col. Charles Loring. There was, accordingly, a large attendance in the Court-room at an early hour this morning, and throughout the day [illegible]. The greatest decorum, however, prevailed. Before 10 o'clock Dr. Graham took his seat in the Court, accompanied by J. Wilkerson, Esq., his brother-in-law. Dr. G. appears a man of about forty years. His hair is black, slightly bald at the back of the head; features regular and handsome; eyes dark; complexion somewhat sallow. He was attired in a plain suit of black and gray, and his manner seemed grave, but collected. Later in the day, Mrs. Graham, accompanied by some female friends, entered the Court, and occupied a seat near the accused.

The prosecution was conducted by Lorenzo B. Shepard, Esq., District Attorney. Engaged for the defence were Charles O'Conor, Esq., James R. Whiting, Esq., and A. O. Hall, Esq.

Hon. Judge Mitchell arrived about 10½ o'clock, and inquired of Mr. Shepard if he were ready to proceed.

Mr. Whiting requested a few minutes' delay, until Mr. O'Conor should arrive, which was accorded.

At 10¾ Dr. Graham was arraigned and pleaded "not guilty." The indictment charges that Robert M. Graham, with force and arms, in and upon Charles Loring, feloniously, wilfully, and of his own malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the said Robert M. Graham, with a sword-cane, (another count says with "a sword," and a third with "a sword attached to a sword-cane,") did strike and thrust said Charles Loring in and upon the left side of the back of him, the said Charles Loring, and did make one mortal wound, of the breadth of half an inch, and the depth of ten inches, of which said mortal wound said Charles Loring instantly died.

Mr. Whiting said that he proposed in the case to let the jurors be sworn in the usual way, and then allow them to answer any questions as to their fitness, without the form of a challenge.

Mr. Shepard thought that the better course would be that indicated by Judge Beardsley, in his judgment in the case of the People against Bowdine—that the challenges be clearly and distinctly made, and the jurors examined.

Mr. Whiting said he wished to carry out the usual plan adopted in cases of this description. The juror should be sworn to answer such questions as should be put to him touching his qualifications to serve, and under that oath the ordinary questions are put, to show if he has any bias or feeling, or has formed or expressed an opinion. If the District Attorney was determined to follow his course, an immense amount of time would be wasted.

His Honor—You propose then, Mr. Whiting, that the Court should stand in the place of triers.

Mr. O'Conor—That is what we mean, unless we call for triers.

Mr. Shepard—I suppose, may it please the Court, that [illegible] necessary where the challenge is addressed to the Court, to be tried by the Court, that the challenge should be put in a specific and definite form, as in a case where it is to be determined by triers. I understand it to be perfectly regular, if the counsel for the defence are willing that the Court should be substituted in the place of triers, for the purpose of trying the challenge to the favor merely, and not to the principal cause. If that proceeding is adopted, (and I entirely assent to its adoption in this case,) that the counsel for the defence shall state specifically and precisely the ground upon which the juror is challenged, in order that we may take issue upon that ground, and that evidence may be heard in support of that issue or against it.

His Honor decided that, inasmuch as it was impossible for the counsel for the defendant to know exactly what the objections might be to the Juror, they ought to be allowed to proceed far enough to elicit what were the grounds upon which to raise their objections.

Mr. Keller, publican, was then called and sworn. He stated that he had formed and expressed an opinion, founded upon an account read in the newspapers. Set aside.

Benjamin Roach was next called. He had not formed an opinion, being absent at the time of the occurrence. Challenged peremptorily.

James Nathan, broker, had formed an opinion upon the case, as published in the newspapers, and considered that, as a Juror, he could discard former opinions. Mr. Whiting withdrew his challenge, when Mr. Shepard inquired if he had any conscientious scruples against finding a person guilty of murder upon legal evidence where the punishment was death.

Mr. Nathan—I have, if capital punishment is the penalty.

Mr. Shepard—We submit, then, the question for the Court.

His Honor, (to Juror)—Do you mean you have a religious objection, or is it an objection of policy?

Mr. Nathan—I think it more a question of policy than religion.

Mr. Shepard—Did your Honor hear the witness say that he had conscientious scruples against finding a person guilty of murder upon legal evidence?

Mr. O'Conor—We have a right to follow that up and see what is meant. I will put this question.

To Mr. Nathan—If the evidence were such as by the laws of the land to show that the accused was guilty of the crime of murder, is there anything in your religious or conscientious opinions that would prevent your rendering a verdict that he was guilty, leaving the consequences to the law and the Court?

Mr. Nathan—I think if the evidence was sufficiently strong on my mind, that there would be nothing in the way of my finding in accordance.

Mr. Shepard—That is, assuming the punishment would be death?

Mr. Nathan—Even though assuming that position.

Mr. O'Conor—That would not be your business. That is for the law and the Court.

In answer to a question from Mr. Shepard, Mr. Nathan said that to find a person guilty of a capital offence he would require that there be no doubt whatever.

His Honor—You have answered that question of the District Attorney, that you consider there ought to be no doubt. Suppose the Court should instruct you that there must be *reasonable* doubt to justify you in determining, would you not act according to that instruction?

Mr. Nathan—I would construe the instruction of the Court very strictly.

Mr. O'Conor argued that this would be highly proper in the witness, and that the terms "no doubt" and "no reasonable doubt" were synonymous, in support of which he cited Judge Bronson.

After further discussion, Mr. Nathan was set aside.

Adam [illegible] was set aside by consent, on account of imperfect knowledge of English, and *Mr. Barnes*, because of conscientious scruples against finding a verdict where the punishment was death.

An exception to the latter ruling was taken on the part of the defence and noted by the Judge.

Thomas Ritter, Jr., challenged by Mr. Whiting and examined—Had read an account in the newspapers, and formed an opinion on the case; that opinion, formed from a casual reading, still rested on his mind.

The Court decided that the challenge was good.

Oscar Purdy was called and challenged by Mr. Shepard, on the ground that he had formed and expressed an opinion. Being examined, he stated that he had formed no opinion on the guilt or innocence of the parties; had read an account in the newspapers, but could not think the party guilty unless he had better evidence; had no objection to finding a verdict of guilty, where punishment was death.

Challenge withdrawn, and the juror sworn.

Anthony Stagg, called and challenged by Mr. Whiting. Had read an account in the newspapers; does not usually form an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the party upon newspaper reports; in this case formed an opinion only so far as the newspaper accounts should prove true; his opinion would be guided only by the evidence given, and would not be influenced by the newspapers.

Challenge for cause withdrawn, and challenged peremptorily.

Edward Dunn, house carpenter, challenged by Mr. Whiting—Had read a notice of the case in a Western paper; was out of town, and heard little about it; had no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the party.

By Mr. Shepard—Had no objection to find a verdict of guilty, upon evidence, where the punishment was death.

Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

John H. Jegel—Challenged by Mr. Whiting, and examined. Had formed no opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the party. Challenge withdrawn.

Mr. Shepard was about asking the Juror whether he had any religious scruples against finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment was death, when—

Mr. O'Conor said that it would be well first to ask whether he belonged to any religious denomination, for the wording of the Statute seemed to apply not to the scruples of an individual but to the scruples of a religious denomination, which would have weight upon the opinion of the individual member.

The Court—I think the opinion must be one that is formed from the religious opinions of the party; and the question whether he belongs to a denomination, or not, might become that would be useful in finding the basis of that opinion. Still, if it were a religious opinion, I think it should exclude him.

By Mr. Shepard—Had no religious scruples against finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment was death.

Challenge withdrawn, and Juror sworn.

Abijah C. Mount, dealer in Washington Market, challenged by the defence, and examined. Had read an account of the case and formed an opinion, but it would not interfere with his verdict, which would be on the evidence before him.

Challenge withdrawn, and renewed by Mr. Shepard.

To Mr. Shepard—I formed an opinion within myself from what I had read; did not express it in public; cannot say if I expressed it in private.

To the Court—Considered the facts I had read to be true, and formed his opinion upon that evidence; still considered the accounts he had read partly true.

By Mr. O'Conor—Would not be influenced in his verdict by anything he had read.

The Court allowed the juror, who was sworn.

Benjamin F. Beekman, harness maker, challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting—Had read an account of the case, and formed an opinion, which still remained upon his mind. Set aside.

Robert M. Wilson, architectural decorations manufacturer, challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting—Had [illegible] a portion of the published account of the case, but could not [illegible] an opinion of the guilt or innocence of a party from reported evidence. Challenge withdrawn and juror sworn.

Denis [illegible], grocer, challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting—Had read of the case and formed and expressed an opinion, with others. What he read then he now believed to be true. Rejected.

[illegible] C. [illegible], dry goods dealer, challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting. Rejected on the ground of having formed an opinion.

Wm. H. Lippincott challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting—Had read an account of the case at the time, and formed and expressed an opinion. It was natural to do so. Could decide on the case now according to the evidence, irrespective of any opinion he had formed.

By Mr. Shepard—His opinion was based on the presumption that what appeared in the newspapers was true; if the evidence now appears different, he would decide on the evidence alone.

Allowed, but challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Richard B. Greenwood challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting—Allowed to stand aside by consent, having formed an opinion.

Joseph W. Clowes, challenged and examined by Mr. Shepard—Had formed and expressed an opinion, based upon newspaper reports; had no religious scruples which would prevent his finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment would be death, but must confess his opinion was opposed to capital punishment.

By Mr. O'Conor—His opinion was not such as would prevent his finding a verdict according to the evidence.

Admitted and sworn.

Albert McCord, challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting—Had read something about the case, but recollected nothing particular about it; think it was a year or more since he read about it. (Laughter.)

Allowed to stand aside, by consent.

Joseph Belknap, challenged and allowed to stand aside, having formed a strong opinion.

John McMillen, carman, had read an account, but came there without any prejudice, to decide according to the evidence; had scruples against finding a verdict of guilty where the punishment was death. Ordered to stand aside.

John Cunningham, challenged by Mr. Whiting, and ordered to stand aside, having formed an opinion.

Walter L. Childs, challenged by Mr. Whiting—May have formed some opinion upon the case, but could not now say what it was; had some slight impression—could not call it an opinion—upon the guilt or innocence of the party. It might require some evidence to remove that impression. Ordered to stand aside.

Edward Gerand, Jr., examined by Mr. Shepard—Had expressed and formed an opinion upon the reports of the case which appeared in the newspapers.

By Mr. Whiting—If the evidence on trial were different from what he had read, he could find a verdict according to evidence, irrespective of what he had read.

Mr. Whiting argued that the prisoner had a right to accept a juror, when he stated that the opinion he had formed was not such as to interfere with an impartial verdict, founded upon the evidence.

His Honor said it was for the Court to decide whether the state of the juror's mind was such as to allow of his judging impartially on the evidence.

Mr. O'Conor put a written question as to whether the opinion formed by the juror was favorable or otherwise to the prisoner.

Mr. Shepard objected.

Mr. O'Conor argued that it was in no way improper for any man to form an opinion upon a case as published in the newspapers; and not being improper to form it, there could be no reason for not stating what it was. The reason he desired to hear it was, that he believed it to be against the prisoner, and if so it could not sustain the challenge by the prosecution. For the defence, they were willing to take so intelligent a man as Mr. Gerand, although he might be prejudiced by previous accounts against them, as he was certain he would form his opinion on the evidence brought before him.

Mr. Gerand objected to answer the question, unless he were set aside.

His Honor decided that the question was inadmissible. (Exception taken.)

Mr. Gerand was ordered to stand aside.

Warren A. Griffen was challenged, and ordered to stand aside, having formed an opinion.

James M. Crowter was admitted, not having formed any opinion that would interfere with his verdict.

Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Louis Chichester—Challenged by Mr. Whiting, and ordered to stand aside, having formed an opinion.

Denis Landers—Challenged by Mr. Shepard. Had formed and expressed an opinion on the case, from newspaper reports. He was ordered to stand aside.

Robert Martin—Challenged by Mr. Whiting. Had formed and expressed an opinion, and was ordered to stand aside, by consent.

Newman B. Wing—Challenged by Mr. Whiting. Had formed a partial impression from newspaper accounts, which did not remain very distinct on his mind. Challenge withdrawn—admitted and sworn.

George Wellman Wright was called, and admitted without challenge, having formed no opinion.

John E. Quackenbush—Challenged by Mr. Whiting. Was out of the City at the time of the occurrence, and had formed no opinion upon the case. Challenge withdrawn, and Juror sworn.

Peter Hart, tailor—Challenged by Mr. Whiting. Had formed no opinion upon the merits of the case. Challenged peremptorily.

Daniel Moran, varnisher, of Stanton-street, challenged by Mr. Whiting—Had read the first and second day's accounts of the proceedings in the newspapers; had formed an opinion on the account in the first day's paper, but on seeing the second day's report it differed so much from the first day's that he gave it up altogether, and could make nothing of it; had no confidence in the paper.

Mr. Whiting—What paper is it?

Witness—The New-York *Sun*. [Laughter.]

Mr. Whiting—Yet you continue to take it ever since?

Mr. Moran—Oh, I take it for its cheapness. [Laughter.] I have no opinion now, because I could make nothing of it, the reports were so different in the same paper.

Challenged peremptorily.

Jacob Lenke and *George Wood* were directed to stand aside having formed an opinion.

Charles Johnson, challenged and examined by Mr. Whiting—Had formed a general impression on the statement of facts in the paper, but had formed no opinion as to the justification of the act, right or wrong.

Challenged peremptorily.

Thomas Doogan, Jr., undertaker, challenged by Mr. Shepard—Had formed and expressed an opinion; he doubted the facts as stated in the newspapers, from experience of errors in newspaper reports; any opinion he had formed would not interfere with his verdict.

Francis W. Leseck, challenged by Mr. Whiting—Had formed no opinion upon the case, but had no desire to serve upon a jury.

Mr. Whiting—We are willing that you should go home and attend to your business. What says the District Attorney?

Mr. Shepard—I consent. The juror took his hat, and went home rejoicing.

Augustus Lefevre was allowed to stand aside by consent.

Wm. C. Magee—Had formed no opinion. Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

James McKeon, challenged and ordered to stand aside, having formed an opinion.

Zadock [illegible] and Ulrich Singer were allowed to stand aside, not having sufficient acquaintance with the language.

Martin M. Smith had formed an opinion, and was ordered to stand aside.

Thomas Dusenbery had read an account of the first day, but formed no opinion. Challenged peremptorily by the defence.

Henry A. Richardson was allowed to stand aside, having formed an opinion.

Harrison M. Radean, Wm. Daniel and *Charles King*, for the like reason, were allowed to stand aside.

Alfred A. Valentine—Had formed an opinion that Colonel Loring was killed by Dr. Graham. Ordered to stand aside.

Henry James, challenged by Mr. Shepard—Had formed an opinion, and felt prejudiced. Allowed to stand aside.

Erastus Munson was allowed to stand aside, having formed an opinion.

Thomas Lloyd was out of the City at the time of the occurrence, and had formed no opinion. Sworn.

Thomas Jackson and *Luke Carrigan* allowed to stand aside by consent.

John Gaynor and *David C. Hansen* had formed an opinion, and were allowed to stand aside.

Thomas Warren had formed but a very slight impression on the merits of the case. He was challenged by Mr. Whiting, and ordered to stand aside.

Jacob Kortz, clerk in West Sixteenth-street, and *Aretus [illegible]*, had formed an opinion, which they still retained, and were set aside.

Thomas Judge was in Europe at the time, and had formed no opinion. To the question if he belonged to any religious denomination which would prevent his finding a verdict of guilty, where the punishment was death; he replied, "Not to my knowledge," and inquired from the Court if the fact of his being a Free Mason would exclude him.

He was assured to the contrary, and sworn.

At this time the panel was exhausted, and several names were called upon fine.

Mr. Whiting suggested that on the part of his client he would consent to fill the vacant seat by either Mr. Nathan or Mr. Gerand, set aside during the day.

To this proposition the District Attorney not consenting, the Court adjourned to this mornig at 10 o'clock.

The following are the names of the Jurors empanneled:

1. Oscar Purdy, 7. Geo. Wellman Wright,
2. John H. Jegel, 8. John E. Quackenbush,
3. Abijah C. Mount, 9. Thomas Doogan,
4. Robert M. Wilson, 10. Thomas Lloyd,
5. Joseph W. Clowes, 11. Thomas Judge.
6. Newman B. Wing,

The Reporters of the public press were requested by counsel to notify absent Jurors to be in punctual attendance at the sitting of the Court this morning.

[Communicated.]

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY INHALATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Allow me, through the columns of your paper, to make known the successful treatment of my case, by the system of inhalation of medicated vapor, as used by Dr. G. D. Sanborn, in the New-York Lung Institute. When I placed myself under Dr. Sanborn's treatment, (which I was advised to do by Dr. Grey, of this City,) I was unable to walk more than two blocks, had a severe cough, profuse expectoration, night-sweats, and every symptom of confirmed consumption. I had for months previously been under the *Scientific Martyrdom* of being blistered and cupped, and fed on Dovers Powders and Cod Liver Oil, until my strength and appetite were entirely destroyed.

After being under his treatment for two months, I was able to resume my occupation and labor from ten to twelve hours daily, and although I feel that my disease is not entirely eradicated, still I have constantly been improving. I would say that Dr. Sanborn's plan of inhalation is entirely new and novel. The medicated vapor, which is of the most delightful odor, is inhaled from a small sponge, held to the face for a few minutes every hour. He also required me to wear upon the chest constantly an Inhaler or Jacket, wet with alcohol, and to be bathed night and morning with the same. He *gives no medicine into the stomach*. I advise all who are afflicted with disease of the lungs or throat, to [illegible]

F. W. CORNWALL, Captain's Runner.

(Advertisement.)

VISITORS TO THE FAIR.—Should not fail to visit the greatest place of family amusement in New-York, the celebrated Barnum's Museum. Independent of its world-renowned collection of novelties, its living Rhinoceros, its living Boa Constrictor twenty-eight feet long, its Happy Family, &c., the thrilling French drama of "Eustache," a moral play of the highest and most absorbing character, is presented there in a surpassing style to-day, both at 3 in the afternoon, and 7½ o'clock in the evening. Go by all means.

(Advertisement.)

WEST FLUSHING.—The Auction Sale of Cottage Sites in this village is postponed on account of the weather, till Thursday and Friday, the 5th and 6th of October, at 2 o'clock each day—see advertisement. Should it storm on those days, the sale will not take place till *next week*, of which due notice will be given.

BARKER & ELLIOTT,
No. 3 Nassau-street, near Wall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING NEW—DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF.—SAMUEL C. JOLLIE, No. 300 Broadway, has this aromatic medicine, so remarkably celebrated for the cure of colds, catarrh, bronchial affections, sore eyes, deafness and headache, and to clear the voice of public speakers and singers. It is one of those remedies that find universal approval. Such a success we are confident awaits it in this City. In fancy German boxes, price 25 cents.

(Advertisement.)

WEST FLUSHING.—The attention of our readers is requested to an advertisement in another column, of an auction sale of cottage sites in this favorite village. Those in search of a site for a home, healthy, well located and convenient to the City, can find no better opportunity than the present. All particulars may be obtained at the office of BARKER & ELLIOTT, No. 3 Nassau-street.

(Advertisement.)

THE GREAT AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—No article on Exhibition at the State Fair will probably elicit greater admiration than the elegant Piano-Forte, with richly carved case, (portions of which are beautifully inlaid with pearl,) and pearl keys, of HORACE WATERS' make, and the fact of the Pianos known by the name of that great Music Dealer, of No. 333 Broadway, being superior to all others, will become generally established.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The discovery of the applicability of Steam to Commercial and Manufacturing uses, was not more valuable to the world than DESHLER'S new discovery for Fever and Ague is to the invalid. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-street.

(Advertisement.)

ASPINWALL'S TONIC MIXTURE.—This preparation is the only certain specific for fever and ague. It breaks the chills immediately and invariably, and rapidly recruits the strength. Prepared after the original formula, by THOMAS & MAXWELL, (Successors to J. S. ASPINWALL,) No. 86 William-street.

(Advertisement.)

PHALON'S PAPHIAN LOTION.—Thin-skinned gentlemen will find immense comfort from this article if used after shaving. Ladies know its value as a beautifier of the complexion. Sold by the proprietor, E. PHALON, at No. 517 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel,) and No. 197 Broadway, corner of Dey-street; and by druggists everywhere.

(Advertisement.)

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & Co., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Children, as well as Parents, may have Phrenological Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character, daily, and evenings, by Prof FOWLER, at No. 308 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

HARD SHELL PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Hard Shell primary election in Williamsburg was held last evening for the purpose of electing delegates to the Fifth Congressional District, to be held in New-York on the 5th inst. The following delegates, favorable to the nomination of JACOB MESSEROLE were elected:

First Ward—Edmund Driggs, David Poole, R. M. Coit, Wm. W. Powell, Wm. M. Ironside.

Second Ward—J. Henry Munn, Jas. Lee, Edward Brown, John Tuttle, Andrew McMahon.

Third Ward—John Collagan, Barnard Greenan, Michael Murray, Michael Mallone, John Farrington.

NEW-JERSEY.

Celebration of the Introduction of the Passaic Water into Jersey City.

The completion of the Works and the introduction of the Passaic water into Jersey City was celebrated yesterday with every demonstration of triumph and rejoicing. Nearly all the stores were closed, and everything wore the appearance of a general holiday. Banners and flags were displayed from many of the buildings and from the greater part of the shipping.

A Proposal to Introduce Slavery into Illinois—Its Advantages Discussed—Progress of the Slavery Cause.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, Sept. 26.

CHARLESTON, Ill., Saturday, Sept. 16, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In behalf of many of our best and most enterprising citizens, as well as in my own, I have thought proper to introduce, through you, a communication to our Southern friends.

It is now generally conceded by all parties that a majority of the legal voters of any State of this Union may, at any time, alter or amend their fundamental law so as to admit slave labor or abolish it, if thought expedient. Many of us, who have lived in Illinois long enough to test the comparative advantages that both systems present, are now prepared to pronounce openly our full and candid preference in favor of slave labor in all agricultural business.

Having been born and raised in Slave States, we are prepared to judge by experience, after residing here and being actively engaged in the most important branch of industry for from fifteen to twenty-five years. We have discovered that the novelty of free labor is a mere empty humbug. Practical business men have hoped that it would get better as the country advanced, but the reverse is the fact. It is now more difficult to obtain men and women than ever before, and they are of much less account when obtained.

We have been endeavoring to learn the sentiments of our people upon this subject, and have been astonished to see with what unanimity they express themselves in favor of the introduction of slave labor. I have conversed with many of our best farmers, who were raised in the Eastern States, and they will give their hearty coöperation in effecting this object. The prospect of success is better than the most sanguine friend could have anticipated. When the vote was taken before, it was lost by a small majority against us, and I am satisfied now that a better and more favorable opportunity for bringing the question before the people, than the present, cannot be expected.

We must carry this question at the ballot-box, and we therefore call upon all Southern men who desire to locate in the richest and most productive State in the Union to let Kansas and Nebraska go, they are not worth an effort, and turn every emigrant to Illinois. Send your young men here, who can remain here and vote. Buy out those who are opposed to our institutions, and let them go to more congenial latitudes. If by our united efforts we shall be able to carry our points, the Southern people will then possess the key of the Western world, the richest portion of the American continent. With Southern society, Southern institutions and Southern agricultural enterprise, Illinois would become the most lovely portion of the earth's surface.

I regard it superfluous to present the natural advantages that Illinois possesses, and the artificial facilities that have been completed and are in course of construction. Your intelligent readers are fully aware of the facts connected with her geographical character. It is conceded that she embraces a greater amount of rich soil, in proportion to her territory, than any State in the Union; with a surface favoring in a wonderful degree the construction of railroads, with rivers and lakes upon her borders of the most superior character, all combining to make her what she is destined to be, the brightest star in the American constellation. We want the Southern people, with their hospitality, their open, frank, indedendent character, their high standard of honor and integrity, their extensive and neat manner of beautifying a country, to make Illinois a home for all who have feeling and sentiments congenial with those of "the true Virginia gentleman of '76."

With the earnest hope that our Southern friends will aid us and enable us to effect our object,

I am yours and theirs,

DUMAS J. VAN DEREN.

CANARIES LIVING IN THE OPEN AIR.—We have already written much on this truly interesting subject, and proved the practicability of our shrubberies, lawns, and gardens, being enlivened by the presence of our little winged friends, the canary, in a *perfect state of freedom*. When, therefore, we consider the *infinite variation of color* it is possible to produce in breeding this bird according to the rules we herein lay down, we open a wide and very pleasant field for speculation. They build freely under your very windows—in ivy, rose-trees, magnolias, larches, wistarias—indeed, in any secure spot. This we graphically describe elsewhere.—*Kidd's Treatise on the Canary.*

MARRIED

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 1, by Rev. O. B. Bottle, WILLIAM H. MERKER, of this City, to FRANCES PAULINE BORRSTEEL, of Geneva, N. Y.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. A. C. Foss, of Morrisania, Mr. PETER H. KNOX to Miss JANE HEWSON, both of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 2, by Rev. W. K. Williams, D. D., Mr. WM. H. SCHARCK to Miss NAOMI B. SCUDDER, all of this City.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 3, by Rev. Isaac Wescott, EDWARD B. MILLER to Miss HARRIET ZILLAH SMITH, eldest daughter of Chas. W. Smith, Esq., all of this City.

At Rye, Westchester Co., on Monday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Dr. Peck, HIRAM O. ALDEN, Jr., to Miss MARY H. SMALL, daughter of Wm. Small, Esq.

☞ Belfast, Me., papers, please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 3, Mrs. MARY STUART, relict of the late William Stuart, aged [illegible] years, [illegible] months and 16 days.

☞ Baltimore, Philadelphia and Pittsburg papers please copy.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Richard M. Ferris, William J., and John A. Stuart, and her sons-in-law Francis K. Gahagan and Alonzo B. Peck, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 16 Lafayette-place, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Sept. 30, suddenly, FREDDY LEWIS, aged 2 years and 9 months, only son of James L. and Caroline A. Dayton.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, Oct. 4, at 2 P. M., from the residence of his parents, 30th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 3, JOHN MARSHALL, in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, 76th st. and Broadway.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 2, Miss MARY A. IRWIN.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 17½ Dominick-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, this day, (Wednesday,) at 2 o'clock, precisely.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday forenoon, Oct. 3, at the residence of his father, No. 12 Court-st., after a lingering illness, which he bore with the meekness of a Christian, PETER A. O'HARA, aged 21 years.

His funeral will take place this afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Court-st., whence his remains will be taken to the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, in Flatbush.

At Morrisania, Westchester Co., N. Y., on Tuesday morning, Oct. 3, after an illness of 11 days, Mr. JOHN WESTERVELT, aged 28 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, corner of 6th st. and Franklin av., Morrisania, at 10 o'clock A. M., on Wednesday, the 4th inst.

At Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 2, Mr. WM. D. BRUEN, aged 43 years, of the late firm of D. M. Wilson & Co., of New-York.

The funeral will take place at the Central Methodist Church, Market-st., Newark, on Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 3.

$3,000	Harlem 1st M. Bs.	85	100	Cumber. Coal Co..b3	30
9,300	Erie Conv. B. '71.	71½	100	do.	30
8,000	Erie Income Bonds	85	50	do. ..b3	30
6,500	Ill. Cen. R.R.Bds.	[illegible]	25	do. ..s3	30
3,000	do. ..s10	[illegible]	50	Hudson River R. R.	45
10,000	do. ..s10	[illegible]	20	Chic. & Rock I. R. R.	90
2,000	do. ..s3	[illegible]	100	Erie Railroad ..s15	44
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. Bs	87	200	do. ..opg	44
3,000	Chi & R I. R. R. Bs	88	50	do.	44
445	Mechanics' Bank	140	100	do. ..s30	44
25	Bank of Commerce	104	10	do.	[illegible]
100	New-Jer. Zinc Co. ..s3	[illegible]	100	do. ..b60	45
275	N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]	100	do. ..b30	45
19	do.	[illegible]			45
350	Canton Co. ..s3	[illegible]	100	Harlem Railroad..b3	[illegible]
100	do. ..s10	[illegible]	50	do.	[illegible]
100	do. ..b60	[illegible]	50	do. ..s30	[illegible]
1100	Penn & Lch. Zinc Co.	1	300	do. ..s3	[illegible]
400	Flor & K. J't Stk ..s3	[illegible]	100	do. ..b60	[illegible]
300	Nicar. Transit Co..s30	[illegible]	100	Reading Railroad	77
100	do. ..s10	22	250	do. ..b60	77
100	do. ..c	22	100	do. ..s3	77
500	do.	22	200	do.	77
100	do.	22	300	do. ..c	77
200	do. ..b60	22	5	Panama Railroad	90
5	Michigan Cen. R. R.	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Erie Income Bonds	85	100	Harlem Railroad..s3	[illegible]
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	[illegible]	100	do. ..b30	[illegible]
10,000	do. ..b60	[illegible]	200	Reading Railroad..b60	77
20	Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	100	do.	77
100	do.	[illegible]	100	do. ..s30	77
150	do.	[illegible]	100	do. ..c	77
100	do. ..b60	[illegible]	100	do.	77
300	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	[illegible]	300	do. ..s30	77
50	Stonington Railroad	[illegible]	100	do. ..s30	77
100	Erie Railroad ..b60	45	11	Mich. Central R. R.	[illegible]
200	do. ..opg	44	12	do.	[illegible]

TUESDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The official import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York for the month of September is thus rendered from the Custom-House:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$10,582,731
Dutiable Goods warehoused	2,751,603
Free Goods	769,195
Total entries	$14,103,529
Against September 1853	16,997,000
Decrease September 1854	$2,893,471

There was also entered during the month Foreign Specie to the amount of $159,359.

For the nine months of the calendar year the comparison stands thus:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1854	1853
January	$19,618,000	$13,406,000
February	16,816,000	17,336,000
March	16,112,000	19,166,000
April	16,073,000	14,326,000
May	17,015,000	14,338,000
June	13,580,000	17,346,000
July	20,004,000	19,090,000
August	22,819,000	19,682,000
September	14,102,000	16,997,000
Total nine months	$150,819,000	$151,714,000
Decrease this year		895,000

The amount of goods withdrawn from public *store during the month of September was $3,181,*316, against $2,751,603 placed in store during the month.

The day was an unfavorable one to Stock dealings. A large number of the Brokers attended the New-Haven Railroad meeting, which created more interest than the *Board* list. At the early session the business was limited, and prices lower for Erie shares and Illinois Central Bonds. The latter sold to the extent of $40,000 at 68½@¼, dividend off, equal to 72½@72 before the October coupon was paid. Erie fell to 44½, at which rate it closed, for the reopening of the Books. The Income Bonds brought 85 ⅌ cent., and the Convertibles 71½. The demand for Reading continues, and the sales were to a liberal amount at 77½@77¼ for the cash stock. There was a large sale of Mechanics' Bank Stock at 140 ⅌ cent. New-York Central Bonds sold at 87, while the bids for the Stock were ½@⅝ ⅌ cent lower than on Monday. The transactions in Harlem were a little more free, at 32@32½. The market generally evinces very little spirit.

The Weekly Bank Averages published this morning, showing a reduced Specie line of $890,000, attract increased attention to the export movement of Gold. The reserve, however, is still $2,000,000 above the minimum point which the Banks appear to assume as a safe one. The shipments this side will not come entirely from the Banks. By the Cunard steamer to-morrow, the amount will be, from present appearances, about $800,000, and this may be enlarged by the receipt of some bars due from Philadelphia. There is less firmness in Foreign Exchange. Bills on London 109¾ to 110; France 5.11¼@5.12½.

The New-Haven Railroad Meeting at the Apollo Rooms, to day, was very largely attended, but after three hours' discussion, marked by considerable turbulence, adjourned to the second Wednesday in November at New-Haven, without effecting any practical good. Action on the main question was not had, and no vote was taken to indicate the final determination of either class of Stockholders. Enough was said, and violently said, however, on one side, to show that the will is not wanting for open and unqualified repudiation of the acts of the late Transfer Agent, while a sufficient manifestation was given from the other side, in respectful, but firm language, that this would not be quietly submitted to, under any state of things. The whole proceedings are very fully reported on another page of this paper. They certainly bode no good for the early or equitable settlement, without resort to the Courts, of this unfortunate affair. Neither the temper displayed, nor the legal and commercial morals openly advocated from a certain quarter, were calculated to promote this end. The saving hope for the rescue of New-York and New-Haven property *from endless litigation*, was found in the announcement that only *one-fifth* of the original or untainted stock is owned in the quarter referred to, while *three-fifths* are held in New-York. If, with these proportions, a fair and unequivocal vote or expression of opinion can be arrived at, whether the meeting be at New-Haven or in this City, there is reason to believe that a just compromise of the difficulty may be had, and that without throwing the Road into the hands of assignees, or subjecting the property of the Company to legal seizure. The speech of a Mr. BRADFORD, of Mass., which will be found reported in the proceedings, we presume may be taken as the standard of [illegible]—moral as well as legal—to which the estimates of the repudiation of the liability of the Company for the misdeeds of their Agent, "acting within the general scope of his authority," would refer the question; but this gentleman was very plainly and truthfully told, by Mr. [illegible], that no such standard would be erected in New-York.

From the Circular of Messrs. CAMMANN & Co., addressed to their European correspondents, by the packet sailing to-morrow, we make the following extract:

"NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 3, 1854.

"During the past fortnight the fluctuations in the Stock Market have been frequent, but generally unimportant. The quotations herewith, in some instances, are not quite so high as those contained in our last circular. This is to be attributed principally to the decrease in business, growing out of the rapid previous advance, which has prevented the execution of a large part of the orders from abroad. The limits given afforded a very liberal margin over the quotations on which they were based; but it was not sufficient to meet present prices, from which holders are not disposed to yield to any extent. The supply of Stocks is limited, and the prevailing opinion is, that a material further advance is inevitable, although it may not immediately be realized. There is no change in the general aspect of the market. It is understood that the returns of traffic on the leading Railroads, last month, will show much larger receipts than were ever before obtained. As the running expenses have been diminished, while the charges for freight and passengers are higher, the increase of the net earnings is in a greater ratio than that of the gross receipts. Under these circumstances, a rapid progress is made in the removal of the causes which led to the late financial embarrassments, with the consequent loss of credit, and great depreciation in the market value of many Securities. The Examining Committee of the New-York and Erie Railroad have not as yet made a report. The Stock Transfer Books are closed, preparatory to the election of Directors, which takes place on the 10th inst. Money continues easy, at 6@7 ⅌ cent. for demand Loans, on satisfactory Stock collaterals, and rates of discount are rather lower, ranging at from 9@10 ⅌ cent on first-class paper. The large exports of Specie, which amount, for the fortnight, to $1,807,956, have made an impression on the Bank returns, as will be seen by the comparative statement."

The Continental Circular of Messrs. DE COPPET & Co. makes the following translated reference to County Bonds issued for Railroad subscriptions:

"State Stocks continue dull with limited transactions. City Bonds have met with a moderate demand, but with little alteration in rates. The low prices to which some of the County Bonds had fallen, owing to temporary causes which do not impair their intrinsic value, and some recent favorable features, have drawn again attention to this kind of security, and have brought a larger amount of transactions than we have been called upon to notice for some time—running equally on the County Bonds of Ohio and Kentucky, as well as upon the St. Louis County Bonds. In connection with this subject, we can state that the County of Mason, in Kentucky, in virtue of authority conferred by law, has voted for an additional tax, the proceeds of which are to form a sinking fund for the redemption of the Bonds issued by the County for subscriptions to Railroads. This well-timed measure must dissipate all the uneasiness that the suspension of the work upon these Railroads may have caused."

The first Continental Circular of the new house of MARIE & KANZ goes out by the *Arabia* to-morrow. These gentlemen, we believe, propose to issue a weekly circular for the British steamers sailing alternately from this port and Boston. Their introductory is a review of the causes which have depressed our Stock Market and raised the worth of money, on this side, since the commencement of the European War last Fall, to the present time. We make the following (translated) extract:

At the close of the Spring the encouraging advices from Europe and the progress of the general liquidation had brought on a slightly favorable reaction, when the discovery of the fraudulent over-issues of stock in a few Railroad Companies inflicted a severe blow on the public confidence in that important interest, and caused a wide-spread panic; and therefore, a serious fall on the Stocks and Bonds of even those roads that were entirely finished, and whose *income* and *intrinsic value* were daily increasing. The heaviest decline took place on those securities which were largely held by speculators, whilst those that were chiefly in the hands of capitalists experienced but a moderate falling off. At present the crisis seems to have nearly past. The liquidation of engagements already completed in Europe, has reached an advanced stage here—confidence is gradually reviving—the pressure of our Railroads on the market is daily decreasing—our crops are nearly ready to move forward, and as soon as they begin to be exported, will reduce the shipments of specie—whilst the yield of the California mines, instead of declining, seems rather on the increase. Our Railroads, to recover their credit, have become more prudent, more conservative; they have been *forced* to carry the strictest economy into the management of their affairs; they have taken steps to protect themselves against the contingency of frauds, and they are awakening to the necessity of founding a sinking fund for their future loans. They have been moreover driven by public opinion to abandon the system of loading themselves with unprofitable branches, and lending assistance to collateral roads.

The Hudson River Railroad received during the month of September $140,143, against $134,079 the corresponding month of last year. The Cleveland and Toledo Road *received $49,000, against $36,000 in September, 1853.* The net profits of the Company for 6 months to October 1, after paying expenses and interest, are $146,000, which is equal to 5 ⅌ cent. on the capital stock. No division will be made at present to the Stockholders, the money having been employed in completing the Northern track of the road, in lieu of a further increase of Funded Debt upon its future earnings.

Among the passengers who go to Europe to-day in the British steamer *Arabia*, is Mr. WATTS SHERMAN, of the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co.

Saratoga and Washington Railroad.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Report of a Committee, showing the financial condition of this Company, will be found below. This road, encountering, from the beginning of the enterprise, many obstacles, has been steadily working itself out of its embarrassments, and into favor. Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, the efficient and indefatigable Superintendent, does all man can do for the public and for the Stockholders:

OFFICE OF THE SARATOGA AND WASHINGTON
R. R. Co., SARATOGA SPRINGS, Aug., 1854.

In accordance with the following resolution of the Board, passed on the 11th instant., viz: "That a statement of the condition of this Company be prepared by the Superintendent, by and with the aid and direction of the Executive Committee, and that the same be printed and a copy furnished to each of the stock and bond holders of this Company," the Executive Committee beg leave to submit the following:

Between Saratoga Springs and Lake Champlain, the length of the main line is		40 91-100 miles.
Between its southern connection at Whitehall with the main line and the State line of Vermont, the Rutland branch is		6 88-100 miles.
Aggregate length of turnouts is about		4 miles.
Total length of track		51 79-100 miles.
Which cost		$1,657,939 66
The Company own, at the terminus and different stations, (exclusive of the above) land, buildings, machinery and materials requisite for carrying on the operations of the road, amounting in value to	$90,[illegible] 67	
8,000 cords of wood on hand at $2 75	22,000 00	
Rolling stock, locomotives, cars, &c.	130,250 00	
Actual estimated present value of property, exclusive of road and road way		232,311 67
Including road and road way		$1,890,250 [illegible]

The Capital Stock of the Company is as follows:

8,998 shares of Stock	$899,800 00
250 1st Mortgage Bonds, due 1st March, 1856	250,000 00
250 2d Mortgage Bonds, due 1st Jan., 1858	250,000 00
100 only mortgage on branch, 1st Sept., 1856	100,000 00
340 Bonds not secured by mort., 1st Jan. 1862	340,000 00
Stock Capital	$899,800 00
Road Capital	940,000 00
Total	$1,839,800 00

In addition to the above, the Company have a lease of the Rutland and Whitehall Railroad, in Vermont, extending from the State line to Castleton, being 6 86-100 miles, for which they pay quarterly interest, at the rate of 7 ⅌ cent. on $[illegible],700, which is virtually an increase of capital to that amount—the possession of this link in the chain between the main line of the Saratoga and Washington Railroad and the great line of roads through the Eastern States, being of the most vital importance.

The demands now due against the Company are:

Six months' interest on the 2d Mortgage Bonds, due on the 1st of July, and unpaid	$8,750 00
Six months' interest on the Bonds not covered by mortgage, due on the 1st of July, and unpaid	11,900 00
Due sundry individuals and corporations, on the 1st of August, inst.	[illegible] 00
For unsettled land damages, and property chargeable to construction	3,000 00
	$[illegible],[illegible]10 00
In addition to the above, there is an unliquidated account between the Company and the assignees of R. & G. L. SCHUYLER, who claim about	[illegible],000 00
Total	$[illegible],[illegible]10 00

The resources are as follows:

Due by sundry corporations and individuals [illegible]

[illegible]

The earnings of the road have been as follows:

January, [illegible] to October 1, 1849 .... $[illegible]
October 1, 1849 to October 1, 1850 .... [illegible]
October 1, 1850 to October 1, 1851 .... [illegible]
October 1, 1851 to October 1, 1852 .... [illegible]
October 1, 1852 to October 1, 1853 .... [illegible]
October 1, 1853 to October 1, 1854* .... [illegible]

* The earnings for September, 1854, are estimated to be the same as those for the same month the previous year, deducting the additional amounts then derived in consequence of the State Fair.

Since the first of August all surplus earnings over current expenses have been appropriated to, and have very considerably reduced, the floating debt, leaving in fact but little more—over any current resources—than the claim of the assignees, above referred to, unprovided for.

The above shows a steady increase in the income of the road. It is well known that the present year has been generally one of extreme financial embarrassment, materially affecting trade, and business generally, and most of our railroads; but the natural business resources of this road are becoming more fully developed, and with new ones about to be added, we feel no hesitation in expressing our confident belief that the future will show a gradual and reliable increase.

J. VAN RENSSELAER,
J. B. FINLAY,
J. M. DAVISON,
W. W. COOK,
} Executive Committee.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Saturday, Sept. 30, 1854.

The balance sheet, on the 1st inst. shows an excess of assets over floating debt, exclusive of the interest account and the claim of the assignees above referred to.

J. VAN RENSSELAER, Vice Pres't.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA—*Tuesday—First Board*—$500 City 6s, (N. O.,) [illegible]; $1,000 City 6s, [illegible]; $9,900 City 6s, (N. O.) '84, [illegible]; $1,000 Pittsburgh Coupon 6s, '85 [illegible]; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, [illegible]; $1,000 Pennsylvania R. R. [illegible] Coupon 6s, 86; $1,270 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82 75; 200 Lehigh 6s, '70, 86; 2500 Long Island 6s, [illegible]; $200 Pennsylvania 5s, 84; 2 Lehigh Navigation, [illegible]; 6 Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible]; 1 do., [illegible]; 50 Union Canal, [illegible]; 25 Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, [illegible]; 150 Morris Canal, [illegible]; 200 do., [illegible]; 50 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; 200 do. [illegible].

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117@118; do. '62, 117@118; Pennsylvania 5s, 83@84; Reading Railroad, [illegible]; Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 75@75½; Reading Railroad 6s, '44, [illegible]; Pennsylvania Railroad Stock, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 13@13½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75@77½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation, Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 14@14½; Vicksburg Railroad, 10@10½; Girard Bank, [illegible]; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible].

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Black Warrior, from New-Orleans and Havana—H. F. Greenleaf, H. F. Pinney, Mrs. Ann McCullough, Joaquin Abrago, C. Vidal Quesada, Saml. F. Noyes, G. M. Pauld, Victor Sanco, Jose Egre, C. Fletcher, Augustin S. Esparcier, Pedro Bovia, Augustin Robbe, R. M. Dumeten, A. Fonville, Juan F. Baris, Mrs. Mills, child and servant.

In ship Metropolis, from Havre—P. Healey, F. Schindler.

In schr. Alice Day, from Port Lavacca, Texas—W. A. King, J. C. Starbuck.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets..... 5 38 | Moon sets..... 5 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 6 24 | Gov. Island. 7 14 | Hell Gate..... 8 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Germania, Wegradon, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Arabia, Judkins, Liverpool, E. Cunard.

Ships Jacob Bell, Kilham, Singapore, Booth & Edgar; Edward Stanley, [illegible], New-Orleans, J. Perkins; Wm. Tell, (Ham.) Kullen, Bremen, Henschen & Unkart; Beethoven, (Brem.) Ericke, Honduras, [illegible]; [illegible], Hound, Peck, Manila, W. F. Schmidt; Isaac Bell, Johnston, Mobile, M. Livingston; John Bright, Cutting, Liverpool, ——; St. Nicholas, Bragdon, Havre, Boyd & Hincken.

Barks Leo, West, Havana, Aguirre & Galway; F. A. Perley, Liscomb, Matanzas, ——.

Brigs Sarah, (Br.,) Annie, Montevideo, I. B. Geer & Co.; Handy King, Starkey, Mobile, Post & Ryerson; Ellen, (Br.) Baden, St. Pierre, Wheelwright & Co.; Almira, Pettis, Boston, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Azalia, Morrison, Vera Cruz, Simonfeld & Beebe; Velocity, (Br.,) Darrell, St. Thomas, Duvall & Co.; Kate Anderson, Lincoln, Attakapas, H. D. Brookman & Co.; Enico, (Port.,) Conceicao, Grand Canary, Dupuy & Seal.

Schrs. Cabot, Rachel, Wareham, H. Sprague & Co.; Mary Eliza, Hotchkiss, Tampa, McCready, Mott & Co.; G. M. Smith, Nichols, Georgetown, Dollner & Potter; Clara Borges, Rovena, Porto Cabello, ——; Samson Draper, Ackley, San Blas; John Morton, Jr., Baltimore, Bingle; Baltimore, Johnson & Lowden; Louisiana, Crockett, Alexandria; Mott Bedell, Southerner, Putnam, Washington, J. H. Mathews; St. Lawrence, Hedlund, Boston, Lane & West.

Propeller Michigan, Nichols, Phila., J. & N. Briggs.

Arrived.

Steamship Black Warrior, Bulloch, New-Orleans via Havana Sept. 28, with cotton and passengers to Livingston, Crocheron & Co.

Ship E. Z., (packet,) [illegible], Liverpool Aug. 17, with mdse. and 48 passengers to Zerega & Co. Sept. 16, lat. 42 30, lon. 54 25, spoke schr. John Phipps, of Marblehead. Same time passed a wreck even with the water, everything gone by the deck; had a black bowsprit—appeared to be of about 200 tons. Sept. 24, lat. 40 38, lon. 65 45, passed a sloop-of-war, bound East. 26th, lat. 41 45, lon. [illegible], saw a large ship standing to the westward, with loss of all three topmasts, had topsail set under the cap—supposed to be Foreign rigged. From Aug. 20 to Sept. 25, experienced very heavy gales from W. to S. W.; had only 36 hours easterly wind the whole passage. Has been 9 ds. W. of lon. 65—becalmed most of the time.

Ship Forest State, (of Portland,) Pollister, Bristol, Eng., 35 ds., with railroad iron and 70 passengers to master. Sept. 6, lat. 27 30, lon. 21 55, experienced a hurricane from S. W. to N. E.—lost fore yard, fore and main topgallant-masts, royal mast, mizzen topmast, and received other damage. 19th on the Banks, saw a large clipper-ship bd. W., with loss of topgallant-mast; same time, saw 2 other ships with loss of topgallant masts, bound W.

Ship Memphis, Davis, Havre Aug. 21, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. [illegible] & Son. Sept. 13, experienced a violent hurricane commencing at S. E., and veering around to E. and N. E., lasting 4 hours—lost sails, &c. Sept. 19, Samuel Grant (colored seaman) died of dysentery.

Ship Havre, (packet,) Baxter, Havre 35 ds., with mdse. and 265 passengers to Mortimer Livingston. Had 3 deaths on the passage. No date, Wm. Jones, of Liverpool, aged 16 years, fell overboard and was lost.

Ship Emigrant, (Br.,) Andressen, Bremen Aug. 22, with mdse. and 249 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. From Sept. 8 to 17, lat. 42 to 45, and lon. 30 to 36, experienced very heavy weather.

Ship Northern Empire, (of Bath,) Crocker, Liverpool 36 ds., with coal and 79 passengers to order, vessel to master. Sld. in co. with ships Harvest Queen and Shackamaxon, for New York, and Zenobia, for Philadelphia.

Ship Java, Jackson, Glasgow 45 ds., with mdse. and 32 passengers to Dunham & Dimon.

Ship Windward, (clipper, of New-Bedford,) Whiting, Baltimore, 36 hours from the Capes, with coal to J. H. Cameron.

Ship Metropolis, Trask, Havre Aug. 13, with mdse. and 374 passengers to Lane & West.

Ship Cotton Planter, Ripley, Havre 34 ds., in ballast, with 360 passengers to Lane, West & Co.

Ship Sultana, Becrets, New-Orleans 21 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Bark Thorndike, (of Boston,) Sawyer, Havana 10 ds., with sugar, &c., to master. Sept. 25, lat. 29 30, lon. 74, saw 7 square bales of cotton—did not see any marks or numbers.

Bark Elbe, (Ham.,) Schwensen, Hamburg 45 ds., with mdse. and 496 passengers to Roch & Kunhardt.

Bark Frances Secor, Paine, Liverpool 43 ds., with coal to Chas. A. Secor.

Brig Vencedor, (Bren.) Coelho, Maranham 28 ds., with hides to H. K. Corning & Co. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig George Washington, (Br.,) King, Windsor 12 ds., with plaster to J. S. Whitney & Co. Sld. in co. with Br. brig Ready Rhino, for New-York.

Brig Damariscove, (of Eastport,) Knight, Georgetown, D. C., 6 ds., with flour to Abbott, Dodge & Co.

Brig Crawford, Small, Cutler, Me., 4 ds., with lumber and laths to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Brig Elmer, Jones, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. S. J. Waring, [illegible], Savannah, and 3 ds. from Norfolk, with cotton to McCready, Mott & Co. Put into Norfolk in distress—crew sick. 8-16 24, off Cape Lookout, spoke bark Amelia, for New-Orleans (since arrived.) 19th and 20th Sept., Edward and Margaret Corkland, passengers, died of fever. Four of the crew are sick with the same complaint.

Schr. Baltimore, Davis, Portland 10 ds., with timber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Emma Hall, [illegible], Machias 4 ds., with lumber to Mayhew, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Vandalia, Bray, Rockland, with lime, bound to Philadelphia.

Schr. Arcadia, [illegible], Mayaguez, P. R., 15 ds., with sugar and molasses to S. W. Lewis.

Schr. Frances, Davis, Newbern 6 ds., with mdse. to E. M. Buckwell. Sld. in co. with schrs. J. W. Hughes and Howard, for New-York.

Schr. Lily, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Mary Powell, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to H. S. Powell.

Schr. S. Appleton, Baldwin(?), Philadelphia, with coal, for Providence.

Schr. New-York, Adams, Richmond 4 ds., with mdse. to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Harriet Newell, Ryder, Philadelphia, with coal, for Salem.

Schr. Jacob Raymond, [illegible], Nantucket, with oil, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Briggs, Richmond 3 ds., with flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson.

Schr. Chas. McClees, Ballance, Plymouth, N. C., 5 ds., with shingles to Benton Bros.

Schr. J. P. Whelen, Walshe, Ocracoke, N. C., 7 ds., with wheat to J. G. Williams.

Schr. Pacific, Fanning, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rosset.

Schr. Alice Day, (of Apalachicola,) Scott, Port Lavacca, (Texas,) Aug. 18, and Key West Sept. 16, with cotton to J. Day & Co.

Schr. Ophir, Cole, Baltimore 5 ds., with coal to order. Sept. 29, passed bark Byron, of Providence, going into Hampton Roads.

Schr. Flor de Paris, (Port.,) [illegible], St. Ubes 47 ds., with salt to Depew & Seal.

Schr. Resolution, Shourdes, Jacksonville, E. F., 10 ds., with lumber to A. W. Weldon.

Schr. Oregon, Gouthier, Washington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. C. Mills, Smith, Wilmington, N. C., 10 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Ship Aphrodite, (of Boston,) Melcher, Antwerp, and 35 from Flushing, with mdse. and 216 passengers to order.

Schr. London, (Br.,) Dinsdale, Guayanilla, P. R., 17 ds., with sugar to G. Strivers, vessel to J. W. Burnham. Left no Am. vessels. The bark Wm. Larrabee sld. the day previous, for New-York.

Schr. Howard, Davidson, Newbern, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to S. L. Mitchill.

Schr. Patrick Henry, Bell, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal to Johnson & Lowden.

Schr. Koran, Dyer, New-Bedford, in ballast, for Phila.

Schr. J. P. Bent, Wallace, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Sarah, Jones, Portland, Ct., with stone.

Schr. Bynntum, Rowe, Philadelphia, for Rockport.

Schr. Abd-el-Kader, Brown, Alexandria, 4 ds., coal.

Schr. Emily Johnson, Tunnell, Baltimore 4 ds.

Schr. Samuel Lewis, Merrick, Philadelphia.

Sloop America, Baker, Providence.

Below.

Ship Dirigo, Glasgow 35 ds., to Dunham & Dimon, (by pilot boat Washington, No. 4.)

Ship Shackamaxon, ——, Liverpool Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers. Also, 1 bark.

WIND—Sunrise, E.; meridian, S. E., and fresh; sunset, E., and do.

Disasters.

Capt. Davis, of ship Memphis, from Havre, reports—Sept. 19, lat. 46, lon. 51 54, spoke Br. brig Ethiopia, from St. Domingo for Cork. Took from her Capt. Allan, mate and crew of schr. Morning Star, of Halifax, which was capsized in a hurricane Sept. 11. The M. S. was from Halifax, bound to Jamaica, with a cargo of fish, and deck load of lumber and shingles. Vessel and cargo insured at Halifax.

Spoken, &c.

Sept. 12, lat. 44 23, lon. 35 22, ship Ohio, from Liverpool.

Sept. 20, lat. 43 34, lon. 53, was passed ship Tremontain(?), of Boston, bound E.

Sept. 22, lat. 42 16, lon. 60, exchanged signals with ship Chicora, bound W.

Sept. 29, lat. 41 12, lon. 62, was passed ship Wm. Tapscott, steering E.

Sept. 30, lat. 41 40, lon. 63 30, was passed ship Star of Empire, of Boston.

Oct. 1, Cape Charles bearing S. W. distant 30 miles, was seen brig Tetton, steering E.